The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Important Political Reforms Proposed in France.

Further Republican Demonstrations in Spain.

Reported Successes Over the Spanish Forces in Cuba.

General Rodas Pursuing a Conciliatory Policy.

FRANCE.

Important Movement in Regard to the Corps Legislatif—More Authority and Freedom of Action Demanded.

PARIS, Sunday, July 4.

M. MIRAL and several members of the majority in the Corps Legislatif propose to bring in a motion that greater development be given to the action and authority of the Corps Legislatif; that the address in reply to the speech from the throne be reëstablished; that the right and practice of interpellation be organized on a large scale; that the right to amend projects of law be extended, and that the Chamber have the right to elect its own President. It is rumored that the Government will accept these reforms.

The negotiations between France and Belgium for a commercial treaty have closed with a satisfactory understanding on all points.

BREST, Sunday, July 4.

At noon on Saturday the *Great Eastern* had run 1,145 knots from Brest, and paid out 1,281 knots of cable. Everything was working well.

The Motion for Legislative Reforms Withdrawn—The Responsibility of Ministers Demanded.

PARIS, Sunday, July 4—Evening.

M. MIRAL has withdrawn his motion for legislative reforms. The Opposition in the Corps demand a responsible Ministry and the autonomy of the Corps Legislatif, in order that the country may govern the country.

SPAIN.

Changes in the Ministry—Republican, Isabelline and Carlist Troubles—General Dulce's Report of Cuban Affairs Kept Secret.

MADRID, Friday, July 4.

The forthcoming changes in the Ministry are freely canvassed. It is rumored that ARDANAZ will be appointed Minister of Finance and MARLOS Minister of Justice.

The Government have explained that General PEZUELA, the Isabellist, was arrested on the charges of military disobedience and conspiracy against the Government.

The silence which the Government has maintained concerning General DULCE's report of his administration and of the state of affairs in Cuba, causes much anxiety.

A strong Republican manifesto has been published in Seville. Its appearance was simultaneous with the departure from the city of a party of Republicans numbering one thousand. It is rumored that they have gone to Portugal, and will reënter Spain through Estramadura. Troops have been sent in pursuit.

A number of Carlists have been arrested in Oviedo.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ocean Match of the New Thames Yacht Club.

LONDON, Sunday, July 4.

The ocean match of the New Thames Yacht Club took place on Saturday. The course was from the Lower Hope to Harwich. The yachts started at 8:30 A. M.; the *Druid* and *Gloriana* arrived at Harwich together at 8:50 P. M., *Flying Cloud* at 9:23, *Thought* at 9:34, *Nettie* and *Amy* at 10. The *Cambria* and *Amazon* did not start, owing to the death of the owner of the *Amazon*. The *Druid* takes the first prize, *Thought* the second, and *Gloriana* the third.

BELGIUM.

Return of the Viceroy of Egypt to Paris.

BRUSSELS, Sunday, July 4.

The Viceroy of Egypt has gone to Paris.

CUBA.

The Action of the New Captain-General Approved by all Classes—Departure of Fresh Troops for Nuevitas.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 3.

General PUELLO has been ordered to relieve General LETONA, the Commanding-General of the Central Department. He sailed this morning with 1,000 fresh troops for Nuevitas, whence he will proceed direct to Puerto Principe. The *Prensa* says the number of insurgents around the latter place has been largely increased, but the cholera and yellow fever were making havoc among them. Nuevitas is as healthy as usual at this season.

Captain-General DE RODAS is gaining general sympathy in his attempts to pacify all classes. Sanguinary instincts have been falsely attributed to him. He is now busily engaged in investigating the cases of the prisoners confined in the forts, with the object of ordering the release of the innocent.

Volunteers are offering themselves for active service in the Cinco-Villas district.

HAVANA, Sunday, July 4.

Captain-General DE RODAS to-day reviewed all the regular and volunteer forces in and around the city. He was received by the population with enthusiastic cheers.

The Captain-General has released several political prisoners.

The Deputies elected to the Constituent Cortes, from Porto Rico, have sailed for Spain.

Reported Capture of a Spanish Supply Train by the Insurgents—Sufferings of the Spanish Garrison of Las Tunas—Alleged Repulse of Lesca—Quesada Master of the Northwest.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 4.

Dispatches received by a near lady relative of the General in command of the Cuban forces, now residing near this city, give a full account of the attempt to succor the Spanish forces in Las Tunas. A train, with a force of from 1,500 to 2,500 men as a guard, was sent to relieve the garrison at that place. They were interrupted by a squadron of General MARMOT's cavalry and a large portion of the train captured. In the contest the Spanish loss was over 200. They succeeded in reaching Las Tunas with a portion of the train, and found the garrison suffering from cholera and an acclimating fever, which had almost rendered it helpless. After a few days the disease broke out among the reinforcements. The encampment was vacated, and, after severe loss, the garrison succeeded in their retreat.

In the Cinco-Villas district, the forces under LESCA have been repulsed with considerable slaughter, and the whole territory regained to the Cuban army. The result has given courage to the inhabitants, and the recent outrages perpetrated by LESCA, and the fact that no quarter is to be given to the revolutionists, whether actively engaged in the field or in sympathy with the cause, has inspired the inhabitants with an intense hatred on Spanish rule, and driven thousands into the army of QUESADA. Thus reinforced, he has ordered an active offensive movement by the entire army, and the dispatches received state that he has regained a number of important positions and is now master of the northwestern portion of the island.

It is also reported that the instructions of the new Captain-General DE RODAS are to carry out the policy of DULCE—that of conciliation, and positively to control the volunteer organizations and maintain the supremacy of Spain; and that orders have been issued to prevent the committing of such atrocities as were recently committed by General LESCA in the Cinco Villas District. The effect of this policy upon the volunteers has been to produce dissentions throughout the entire organization. The volunteers who have given adhesion to the DE RODAS administration by the surrender of the control of forts, arsenal and other important positions are denounced as traitors.

The emigration to the island is reported to be increasing, and now amounts to over seven thousand men who have served in the late war in this country, and are now acting in earnest with the Cubans in their efforts to secure their independence. These despatches assert that the Cuban forces are well organized, are armed with the most approved arms, a large proportion being breech-loading rifles, are well provisioned and in the best spirits. In the arrangement of the commands of the army, General THOMAS JORAON has been named as commander of the Eastern Division, and some of the most prominent and successful of the Cuban Generals are in his command, among whom are MARMOT, MARCANO and PERALTA, of Louisiana. The town of Holquin, after an encounter in which the Spaniards lost over three hundred men, was captured by JORDAN's command.

ST. DOMINGO.

Bombardment of Puerto Plata—Capture of Samana.

HAVANA, Sunday, July 4.

Advices from St. Domingo to June 30 have been received. It was reported that General LUPERON, with the steamer *Telegrafo*, had bombarded Puerto Plata, and subsequently captured Samana after a short fight. On landing he issued a decree declaring that the Bay of Samana is no longer in the possession of BAEZ, and consequently all treaties made by him with the United States Government for the cession or lease of the bay are null and void.

The American steamer *Hero* still remained at Samana.

VENEZUELA

Pulgar, with 6,000 Men, Resisting the Federal Government.

HAVANA, Sunday, July 4.

An arrival from Carracas, June 23, reports that General PULGAR, President of the Department of Zulia, had collected an army of 6,000 men and was importing material of war, with the intention of resisting the authority of the Federal Government. The port of Maracaibo, which was recently closed by federal decree, is situated in the Department of Zulia. A Commission had been sent from Carracas to pacify that section of the country.

IMPORTANT REVENUE RETURNS.

Exhibit of the Values of Imports, Exports and Re-Exports.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 4.

Report No. 26 of the Deputy Special Commissioner of the Revenue, now in press, contains, in addition to the usual monthly, quarterly and comparative tables, two new features of interest and value which will hereafter form a regular part of the report. The first is a statement exhibiting the total values of imports, exports and reexports into and out of each customs district, from and to each of twenty of the principal countries with which the United States have trade. These tables cover several pages of the report, and will be perused, perhaps, with more interest than any other portion.

The second new feature of the report is a table anticipating the statement of the trade of the country for the next succeeding month, so far as the accounts are received at the time the report goes to press. Owing to the great distances of some of the outlying customs districts, several weeks must necessarily elapse after the close of a period before the accounts can be received, examined, returned (it may be for correction) and compiled at the Statistical Bureau. Meantime the returns for still another month may come to hand from the great majority of the customs districts. According to the new arrangement at the Bureau the general facts of these accounts will be given to the public in advance. Thus: Monthly Report No. 26, being for the month of April, contains besides the detailed statements for the month, a summary table exhibiting the imports, exports, and reëxports into and out of sixty-one customs districts for the month of May.

The following synopsis will prove interesting:

Month ended.	Imports.	Exports.	Reëxports.
April 30, 1869..........	$52,176,828	$42,807,244	$2,980,351
Ten months ended.			
April 30, 1869..........	335,775,331	338,387,741	18,899,814
Ten months ended.			
April 30, 1868..........	304,306,790	373,289,595	18,251,808

[Our dispatch fails to state whether these are all reduced to gold values or not.—TIMES.]

Proportion of the foregoing shipped in American and foreign vessels respectively during the ten months ended April 30, 1869:

	Imports.	Exports.	Reëxports.
American vessels.....	$107,919,649	$116,127,015	$11,778,688
Foreign vessels.......	247,855,682	228,260,726	7,121,126

Of the imports for April, 1869, $45,340,111 were dutiable and $6,836,717 free; $26,760,404 entered for home consumption, and $25,416,424 entered warehouse; brought in American vessels, $17,007,285; in foreign vessels, $35,169,543.

The following is the number and tonnage of American and foreign vessels entered and cleared in the foreign trade during the month ended April 30, 1869, and the ten months ended the same, compared with the ten months ended April 30, 1868:

	Entered. No.	Entered. Tons.	Cleared. No.	Cleared. Tons.
Month ended April 30, 1869.				
American vessels.....	835	314,486	818	307,766
Foreign vessels.......	1,209	447,817	1,174	466,364
Total..............	2,044	762,803	1,992	774,130
Ten Months ended April 30, 1869.				
American vessels.....	7,809	2,746,811	7,700	2,732,139
Foreign vessels.......	14,373	4,282,330	14,241	4,210,153
Total..............	22,182	7,029,191	21,941	6,942,292
Ten Months ended April 30, 1868.				
American vessels.....	7,727	3,186,032	7,935	3,425,061
Foreign vessels.......	12,281	3,275,209	12,726	3,656,727
Total..............	20,008	6,461,241	20,661	7,081,788

Returns for May from sixty-two ports, including all the principal customs districts, have been received, showing imports (except for San Francisco and Boston,) exports and reëxports. Total imports, $35,370,856; exports, $38,250,083; reëxports, $3,694,435. The returns from eleven ports on the northern frontier, through which a considerable portion of our trade with Canada is carried on, show the following results: Imports, $1,338,609; exports, $1,531,833; reëxports, $198,084. There is a large excess of exports over imports at Chicago, Detroit, Huron, Miami and Milwaukee, while at Cape Vincent, Genesee, Oswego and Oswegatchie the imports are largely in excess of the exports. The returns from Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New-Orleans show a very large excess of exports over imports, the combined amounts being as follows: Imports, $1,294,910; exports, $13,544,986; reëxports, $83,102.

The report also contains many interesting and valuable tables condensed from the British and other foreign trade accounts, as well as the usual commercial reports from the United States Consuls, &c.

Fatal Railroad Accident in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sunday, July 4.

The construction train going North on the New Cincinnati and Louisville Short Line Railway, met with an accident at the bridge over Bank Lick Creek, in which JOSEPH LAWSON, of Covington, and JOHN METINGER, of Cincinnati, were killed, and seventeen others wounded, most of them but slightly, however

Fatal Explosion in Iowa—Two Men and a Team of Horses Killed.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sunday, July 4.

A special dispatch to the *Tribune* from Des Moines, Iowa, says that at Prairie City, yesterday morning, while a number of citizens were celebrating the national anniversary of independence, an anvil which they were using as a substitute for a cannon, exploded, killing two men and fatally wounding two others. Several other persons were more or less injured, and a team of horses killed.

Independence Day in Boston—Attractive Boat Race, with all the Crack Rowers.

BOSTON, Sunday, July 4.

The programme for celebrating Independence Day to-morrow includes several attractive boat races, in which HAMILL and COULTER, of Pittsburg, W. P. ROBERTS, of Harlem, BIGLIN and others from New-York, WALTER BROWN and RANDALL, of Portland, and many other prominent boatmen, will show their muscle and skill. A regatta will also take place.

Independence Day in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 4.

Monday will be observed as a general holiday here. The public demonstrations will be confined to firing of salutes at sunrise, noon and sunset, and the ceremony of unveiling the statue of WASHINGTON in front of Independence Hall by the Mayor and City Councils. The employes of the *Public Ledger* and their families will make an excursion to Atlantic City, at the invitation of Mr. CHILDS.

The Fourth in Nashville—German Celebration.

NASHVILLE, Sunday, July 4.

The anniversary of the National Birthday was celebrated to-day by the Germans, who formed in procession and marched through a number of the principal streets and out to Horticultural Garden. The procession was quite large. Speeches were made, after which a barbecue was served, and the remainder of the day was spent in sports peculiar to the Germans. Thousands of our citizens of all classes were present.

The Fourth of July in Pittsburg—Celebration Yesterday.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sunday, July 4.

The Germans of this city celebrated the Fourth to-day. A procession of German Societies, and bands of music, numbering three thousand, marched through the streets to Diamond in Allegheny, where the Declaration of Independence was read and orations were delivered.

Funeral of Colonel Branch—Accident During the Ceremonies.

RICHMOND, Va., Sunday, July 4.

The funeral of Colonel JAMES R. BRANCH, who was killed by the falling of the bridge last Friday, was attended this afternoon by a large concourse of citizens. Some alarm was created at the church, where the immense crowd caused the vestibule floor to sink, but no one was hurt.

Two companies of troops have been ordered from Fortress Monroe, to be here on election day.

Yellow Fever at Fortress Monroe—Deaths of a French Officer and Seaman.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, July 4.

The Assistant Surgeon of the French corvette *Curieux* and one of the men died to-day at Quarantine of yellow fever.

Making Treason Odious.

From the Washington Star, July 3.

The monotonous commonplace of the speeches and State papers of ANDREW JOHNSON have been relieved by one phrase of Websterian force and ring—that about "punishing traitors and making treason odious." The sentiment may be said to have been the salvation of JOHNSON at a time when he had sunk pretty low in public estimation. But it has always seemed odd how such a ringing epigramatic sentence should have come from the mint of sloppy, diffusive Johnsonian utterance. The mystery is, however, explained to us in this wise by one well aware of the facts.

On the night of the surrender of LEE, General MUSSEY, formerly Private Secretary to President LINCOLN, was at the Union League Rooms, Philadelphia, in company with Mr. ROBESON, present Secretary of the Navy, and others, and the question came up as to the course likely to be pursued by President LINCOLN toward the rebel States. The fear was expressed by some that advantage would be taken of the good nature of Mr. LINCOLN by some of the shrewd rebel political leaders to obtain concessions that would compromise the Republican Party. The inquiry was made in the same connection, how far Vice-President JOHNSON could be counted on in aiding to carry out a firm Republican line of policy toward the South. General MUSSEY gave the opinion that he could be depended upon as a Radical Republican. In the course of this conversation Mr ROBESON advocated the adoption of a firm, decided policy in regard to the ex-rebels, and said he was in favor of "punishing traitors and making treason odious." General MUSSEY, on his return to Washington related this conversation to Mr. JOHNSON, using the language of Mr. ROBESON. The words above quoted seemed to tickle JOHNSON's ear, and he turned quickly around, saying: "What was that, General? Will you please repeat that?" General MUSSEY repeated the words, and presently Mr. JOHNSON asked their re-repetition, and finally begged General MUSSEY to write them down, which he did. Shortly after that, on the occasion of JOHNSON's next public utterance, he made use of the now famous phrase as his own, and from that day to this has made much of it as his own special thunder.

The Earthquake in the Southwest on Friday Morning.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

CAIRO, Ill., Friday, July 2.

Three distinct shocks of earthquake occurred at 2:15 this morning. The first and last were quite light, but the second was as heavy as ever remembered since 1841. Furniture was slightly moved, and windows and crockery rattled at a fearful rate, but no damage was done so far as reported. The shocks were distinguished by the absence of vibration, or rolling motion, the only movement being a trembling one. It seemed to pass from northwest to south east. A dull roaring, as of a hurricane, was reported by some, but your correspondent heard nothing but an unearthly rattling of windows, furniture and dishes. The whole time, from first to last, is variously estimated at from thirty to ninety seconds, with a barely appreciable intermission between the shocks. The weather has been sultry for several days, and storms of greater or less severity are reported each day within a circle of fifty miles.

AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, July 2.

There were seven shocks of earthquake felt here shortly after 2 o'clock this morning, shaking houses (and some of the largest buildings) fearfully, causing occupants to seek safety in the streets, and creating a general consternation in the city and vicinity. Those who were up at the time say the first two shocks lasted about a minute, and seemed as though passing from north to south, and that the shocks were immediately followed by a vibration, apparently coming from the east, lasting about half a minute, and of greater violence than the shocks. No damage, however, was done to buildings, with the exception of cracking several walls. As far as ascertained, the same shocks were felt south of here as far as Corinth, Helena and Madison, Ark., and east, all along the line of the Louisville Railroad to Clarksville, where a general rush was made for the streets by the frightened citizens, as also was the case at Brownsville, Humboldt and Paris. In a northern direction it extended to Cairo, and at all places occurred at almost precisely the same moment. Along the line of the Memphis and Tennessee Railroad the shock was felt at a distance of one hundred miles, and about the same distance from here on the Charleston road. Here in the city to-day the demand for Prayer-books and Bibles has been exceedingly heavy.

IMPROVEMENTS AT FORT PULASKI.—Under the direction of Colonel WM. LUDLOW, of the United States Engineer Corps, the work of rebuilding and renovating Fort Pulaski has been rapidly pushed forward for the last six weeks. A force of thirty-five men at present are employed in building up the water battery, and as soon as the work is completed four ten-inch and two fifteen-inch guns will be mounted, giving the fort the heaviest ordnance ever placed at this point.—*Savannah (Ga.) Advertiser, July 1.*

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

Austria and the Approaching Œcumenical Council.

Establishment of German Colonies in Palestine.

Account of the Sailing of the Great Eastern from Brest.

Condition of Political Affairs in Italy.

The Inman steamship *City of Paris*, which left Liverpool on June 24 and Queenstown on June 25, reached this port yesterday. The intelligence thus received is later by three days than was at hand by the *Deutschland*.

A meeting of the Atlantic and Great Western bond and debenture holders was held in London on June 22, Mr. D. CHADWICK, M. P., in the chair; when, after lengthened explanations by the Chairman as to the state of the company, and the position in which it has been placed by the Erie Directors, a Committee was appointed representing all classes of the holders of its securities to take such steps as may be thought advisable for the protection and settlement of their claims. A plan was proposed and agreed to in substitution of that initiated by Mr. LUCAS.

A meeting of the Confederate Cotton bondholders was to have been held at the Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, in London, on the 1st of July, in compliance with a requisition, numerously and respectably signed, "for the purpose of protesting against that part of Mr. SUMNER's speech referring to their interests;" also to consider a petition to the House of Commons "not to grant compensation for satisfying any claims arising out of the late war in the United States unless adjudicated by an impartial tribunal, according to the principles of equity and international law."

It is stated that Prince ARTHUR will leave Liverpool on Saturday, the 14th of August, in the Inman Company's steamer *City of Paris*, for Halifax. On arrival out the Prince will join the Fourth Battalion of Royal Engineers, now stationed in Canada. He will return to England next Spring. Before leaving the Mersey the *City of Paris* will be placed in the graving dock, and will receive a thorough overhaul.

The Vienna *Presse* says that in well-informed circles it is stated as a positive fact that the French Government is endeavoring with renewed zeal to reëstablish the September Convention, with sufficient guarantees on the part of the Italian Government for the security of the Papal territory. It adds that in the red book shortly to appear, "a note is published of the diplomatic correspondence between the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Rome, stating that the Government will continue to observe a policy of reserve with regard to the Œcumenical Council, as the course which will be adopted by that Council cannot yet be foreseen."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the extraordinary rapidity with which iron-clad after iron-clad has been built and launched in the Prussian ports, and the scarcely disguised pretensions of the Prussian Government to the supremacy of the Baltic Sea, have created no little jealousy and anxiety in Russia. Last year, at the suggestion of Count BISMARCK, the Prussian and Russian fleets cruised and manœuvred together during the summer months; but a proposal to renew the same exercises this year has met at St. Petersburg with an unqualified refusal. This incident has caused much sensation in Russian naval circles, the general impression being that the Government is aware of the present superiority of the Prussian navy and unwilling to let their fleet serve as a foil to that of their active and enterprising neighbor.

"We are informed," says the *North German Correspondent*, "that all the Protestant Parishes of Bohemia are about to declare publicly their adhesion to the resolutions adopted at the recent Assembly of Worms in reply to the Papal encyclical inviting the Protestants to appear at the approaching Ecumenical Council. For this purpos, it is said, a great public meeting will shortly be held of all the Protestants in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy."

A telegram from Berlin announces the death of the Prussian Marshal, Baron DE WRANGEL, from an attack of apoplexy, at Wildbad, where he was drinking the waters. He was 86 years of age.

Attempts are at present being made to establish German colonies in Palestine, the prime mover in the matter being CHRISTOPHER HOFFMAN, founder of the "Community of the Temple" in Kirschenhardthof, Wurtemburg, and brother of the Court preacher in Berlin. This gentlemen landed last Autumn at Haifa in Carmel, and proceeded early in the present year to Jaffa, where some Americans, under the direction of a Mr. ADAMS, had made an unsuccessful attempt to found a settlement in 1866. The new colony is to be partly industrial, partly missionary, and the emigrants, who must be chosen by the "Committee of the Elders of the Temple," are not to be selected on account of the means at their disposal, but solely by reason of their fitness for the station they are to fill. Several small communities are to be formed, consisting of a certain number of families, and containing all the most indispensable ingredients of an infant colony. This arrangement, of course, prescribes to the emigrant the spot on which he is to settle, but on the other hand the "Temple" undertakes the care of his transmission to Palestine at a small or nominal cost.

THE FRENCH CABLE.

Departure of the Great Eastern from Brest—Progress of the Laying of the French Transatlantic Cable—Scenes and Incidents—Banquet to the Authorities and the Press, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BREST, Monday, June 21, 1869.

I arrived here from Paris yesterday morning by the special train provided for the accommodation of the journalists and guests invited to be present at the departure of the *Great Eastern* and the other vessels engaged in the laying of the French Transatlantic Cable. The members of the French and foreign Press numbered upward of one hundred, and among them were representatives from several of the leading American journals. All expenses were defrayed by the Company from the time of their departure to their return to Paris, and it is but due to its officers to say that with but one exception, to which I shall have occasion presently to allude, nothing was left undone to contribute to their comfort and gratification.

According to the programme laid out in the tickets of invitation the *Great Eastern* was not to have left with the cable until to-day (Monday.) After we had taken our seats in the cars on Saturday night, a printed notice was handed to us, announcing that the Company had been compelled to advance the period of her departure, and that she would start from Brest on the following day. This caused a good deal of dissatisfaction among the persons invited, as, after the long and fatiguing journey from Paris, but little time would be left them to rest themselves and prepare for their anticipated visit to the *Great Eastern*, which lay at a considerable distance from the shore, as well as for the banquet which was to be given the same evening.

The trip by the line of the *Compagnie de l'Ouest* would have been an extremely agreeable one if made in the day time, as there is much to be seen on the route, but, as it was, all that compensated for the fatigue of the journey, was the view of Morlaix, one of the most picturesque towns in Brittany, with the approaches to Brest itself. The scenery of this part of the country is of a strongly marked and most peculiar character, and the quaint costumes of the peasantry contribute in no small degree to the attractions which it possesses for the tourist.

We reached Brest about 11:30 and after a hasty toilet and as hurried a breakfast were conveyed in carriages to the *Flambeau*, a small steam tug belonging to the Port, which was to convey us to the *Great Eastern*. The authorities and the remainder of the guests embarked on board the *Souffleur* and the *Belle Isle*, both of which vessels soon distanced us. The miserable character of the accommodation provided on board the *Flambeau*, and the slow progress which it made, increased the discontent which the change in the programme had created among the French journalists, and when they got to the *Great Eastern* and were informed that we were merely to steam round and would not be permitted to visit her, the indignation became general. On the Secretary of the Company being spoken to he assigned as the reason for this alteration in the arrangements the danger which might result from the transferring such crowds of visitors from one vessel to the other. This excuse satisfied no one, and at last the real fact leaked out that the Construction Company, which had sole charge of the vessel, had positively refused to admit any one on board, from the fear of some injury, intentional or otherwise, being done to the cable. It is but just to say that no exception was made to this regulation, none of the authorities, or even the directors or officers of the Company being allowed to infringe it. That part, however, made no difference in the estimate of the crime of *leze majeste* committed by the latter in bringing such a number of the members of "the fourth estate" a distance of over three hundred miles under the pretence of allowing them to visit the leviathan and witness the operation of laying the cable. As for myself and the other foreign correspondents, who had already visited the big ship, and knew something of the difficulties of the important and delicate work in which she was engaged, we appreciated the prudence which had led to the adoption of this decision, and rested satisfied with the enjoyment of a trip made in pleasant company, and with all the advantages of a calm sea and delightful weather. In spite of the efforts made by the officers and friends of the Company to appease the irritation to which the disappointment had given rise among our *confrères* of the French Press, a determination was arrived at by the latter to hold a meeting as soon as they reached shore to consider the propriety of absenting themselves from the evening's banquet, by way of a lesson to the Directors of the Company. All the leading journalists on board, such as Louis Ulbach, Edmond Texier, Xavier Aubruyet, Seinguerlet La Bedolliere, Tarbé Rene de Ponjest, Hemery La Bedolliere, Cochinat, (who, by the by, is a man of color,) Albert Millaud and others, take part in the movement, and as soon as the vessel reached the dock a general rush was made for the Hotel du Provenu, where the meeting was to be held.

Curious to witness a French indignation meeting, and that of the most susceptible and fiery of all classes—the Paris journalists—I repaired there, after paying a short visit to my hotel, and found my irate *confrères* assembled in the yard of the above-mentioned establishment, vociferating and gesticulating violently, and laboring in the throes of a still unformed decision. In the centre of the crowd stood the administrator of the Company, M. BOITELLE, vainly endeavoring to restore it to good humor by an acknowledgment of the sins of his colleagues. What those sins consisted of I could not very clearly appreciate, seeing that he asserted that at the last moment the Construction Company, which was responsible for the execution of the work, had positively refused to proceed with it if visitors were to be allowed on board. If this decision, as it was pretended, was adopted contrary to their wishes, and without previous notice to them, the Cable Company were not to blame for the deceptive announcement in their programme. But well founded or not, the excuses put forward on their behalf had only the effect of detaching two or three journalists from the resolutions of the general body. These latter refused to go to the banquet, and dined together at their own expense at the Hotel du Provenu. M. REUTER went there on the part of the Company, and vainly tried to induce them to let him pay for the dinner. They received him good humoredly, and amused him so much by their sallies that he could not help regretting that his lot for the evening was cast with the more formal affair at the other end of the town. Of this I shall now have occasion to speak.

THE BANQUET.

The dinner given by the Company to the authorities of Brest and the invited guests, took place in the Salle de Venise, a large concert-room, and the only hall in the city adapted to the purpose. It was decorated with the combined flags of France and the United States, and during the dinner an excellent band played the national airs of the two countries, and also selections from several favorite operas. Admiral LACAPELLE, Chairman of the Company in France, (the Chairman in England is Lord MONCK, formerly Governor-General of Canada,) presided, and was supported on his right and left by the Préfet Maritime of Brest, Admiral REYNAUD, the Préfet of the Department, M. BOBY DE LA CHAPELLE, the Viscomte DE VONGY, Director General of the French telegraph lines, who represented the Minister of the Interior, the Baron DE BOURGOINY, Deputy and Equerry of the Emperor; the Marquis DE BEAUMONT, Vice-Admiral DE HORNOY, commander of the Cherbourg squadron; M. BOITELLE, Senator and Administrator of the Cable Company; M. GOUIN, President of the Tribunal; M. JAGER SCHMITT, Director of Cousulates in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; M. ONFROY DE BREVILLE, Sous-Préfet; Rear-Admiral and Major-General SIMON; General MARGUENAT, M. GUDIN, marine painter; MM. DE KERJEGU, DE KERATRY and DE COUEDIC, Deputies; Professor THOMPSON and Mr. FORD, the well-known electricians, the Directors General of the Belgian, Dutch, Italian, Swiss and Baden telegraph lines, Baron ERLANGER, M. REUTER, &c., &c. As I had never met either of the two last-named personages, because notorious in connection with our last war, I regarded them with a strong feeling of curiosity. M. ERLANGER is a slight-built middle-sized man of about five and thirty, with strongly-marked but not very expressive features, great self-possession and readiness, and a *commis-voyageur* jauntiness of bearing. REUTER is short, thin, pale and unmistakably Israelite. His nasal organ is out of all proportion to the size of his figure, and it reminds one of that famous characteristic of one of EUGENE SUE's heroes—a speaking nose. It is not from the eyes or the mouth that you catch the little man's meaning, but from the evolutions and contortions of that most extraordinary protuberance.

The number of guests present at the dinner was about two hundred and fifty, and the hall was barely insufficient for their accommodation. Had the malcontent members of the Press been present, we should have been most uncomfortably crowded.

There was very little speaking, no one being allowed to depart from the limits of the official programme, which was confined to four or five toasts. Admiral LACAPELLE, the President, proposed the healths of the Emperor and the Imperial family, and Baron DE BOURGOINY that of the Queen of England, which were drank in the usual formal manner. On the health of the President of the United States being given by the Marquis DE BEAUMONT, a simultaneous and cordial cheer burst from the company. Although there were several Americans present, no response could be made to this gratifying demonstration, as no one had been permitted to speak to either of the previous toasts. M. [illegible] and Baron ERLANGER were the principal orators, with whose brief remarks the banquet came to a close.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Personal Discussions in Parliament—A Recent Encounter—Italian Finance—Plans and Speculations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Saturday, June 5, 1869.

The attention of Parliament the past week has been taken up in great part with noisy personal discussions. Late changes in the composition of parties have not tended to mollify the intensity of party feeling. I do not know whether there is as much impetuosity in Italian character as is commonly supposed, but in the public assemblies, as elsewhere, there are sometimes exhibitions of feeling quite as lively as anything we can show. The principal actors in the recent Parliamentary encounter were the Deputies CIVININI and CRISPI. The cause of the angry recriminations was the legal process against a small newspaper which had made charges of official corruption against the first-named of these Deputies, and which terminated by the conviction of the writer and and publisher, and their condemnation to severe penalties. Signor CRISPI besides being a leading politician and conspicuous member of the Chamber is one of the ablest lawyers in Italy. His services were retained for the defence. He gave himself more entirely to the cause of his client, because his feelings as a partisan made him wish that a political antagonist, formerly a member of his own party, should not escape without stain. Signor CIVININI, formerly editor of the *Diritto* newspaper, and now one of the youngest members of Parliament is a man of fine talents which, used as actively in the future as in the past, may bring him to more conspicuous station. The charge upon which the present controversy turns is that in the Government tobacco contract made some months back, this Deputy lent his services for a money consideration. The question was brought into Parliament for the purpose of obtaining an investigation of the transaction in public committee. Although the Courts had cleared Signor CIVININI, as one of the parties, Signor CRISPI claims to have evidence by which guilt may be fixed upon several participators. While the discussion was going on, this Deputy was challenged to make a specific charge and produce his facts at once. The Government party used its opportunity, and with the majority which it is able to carry, decided that no investigation should be authorized until the accusing party should make some preliminary revelations. Signor CIVININI asserts that he has been the object of machinations, with the end to his ruin as a public man, ever since he left the service of the Opposition to join the Government party.

Thus it appears that the question first started by the little rosy newspaper, and for which it is punished, is expanding into largest dimensions, and is convulsing the great factions. Subscriptions have opened, in which the *Gazzetta di Milano*, a highly-respectable journal, takes the lead, for the purpose of raising a sum to pay the fine of the condemned publisher and help on his cause. One root of discord removed, another, however small, springs up. These agitations keep alive public interest in affairs, and as no harm, but rather good comes, there is hope. Progress is made every day. It is not a bad sign to witness at these times of unusual animation, so many flocking to the Parliament House, although led for the most part by no better motive than one of emotional interest or mere curiosity. At least the members are present in sufficient numbers to form a quorum, and the parliament of the galleries helps to keep alive the political fire.

If you ask almost any priest here what Italy most needs, he will say, more theology! The same question addressed to a member of the party of action, will bring you for reply, the destruction of monarchy and a near approach to socialism; while an intelligent and thoughtful patriot will tell you that popular instruction, public life, and the spirit, if not the fact, of federation, joined to general industry, are the first needs of the country, and these to be had whether under republic or monarchy, as the substance is always more to be prized than the form.

For the rest, Parliament is dragging itself tiresomely through long hot weeks of talk, and accomplishing little. The project of law reforming the civil administration is not yet voted. Of all the legislative bodies of considerable States, the Italian Chamber is usually the last to adjourn. The Italians are capable of liberty, are worthy of it, and are enjoying it; but they owe as much to themselves as to the wisdom of their public men for advantages already secured. The first decade of the life of the New Italy is about to close, and even with melancholy pessimists doubts decrease.

ITALIAN FINANCE.

When the Minister of Finance made his annual report, he presented a scheme according to the terms of which the National Bank agreed to loan the Government 100,000,000f., at about one per cent., on certain conditions favorable to the bank named in the report. This proposal has just been rejected by the Committee of the Chamber, before being brought under discussion in that body. There are three banking corporations of some importance in the Kingdom of Italy—the Bank of Tuscany, the Bank of Naples, and the institution now called the National Bank of Italy. The last-named of these is by far of greatest consequence. Its history is interesting. It was organized twenty-five years ago at Genoa with a capital of 4,000,000f., and bore the name of bank of that city. CHARLES ALBERT, the King of Piedmont, was then governing as an absolute sovereign, as it was four years before the present liberal Constitution was framed. The charter of the bank was formed on the model of that of the Bank of France. Until 1849, the Bank of Genoa held intimate relations with the Sardinian Government. In that year it was united or fused with the Bank of Turin, and after that was known as the National Bank of the Sardinian States. In 1850, the capital was raised to 8,000,000 and two years after to 32,000,000 of francs. After the military successes of 1859, with a capital of 40,000,000f., a royal decree put under its control, so to say, the credit of the new State. Now, ten years later, with a capital of 200,000,000f., with more enlarged privileges and paying dividends of about 20 per cent. upon the par value of its shares, its power is more complete.

It is now that a voice is raised against giving new advantages to an institution which threatens to have an undue influence in the State. By becoming the depository of the national funds, according to the terms proposed, it would have several hundred million francs constantly at its disposal, independent of the resources furnished it by its capital. The *Diritto* says with knowledge and intelligence, "this bank, born in the time of an absolute Government, made strong by decrees issued in 1848, in 1859 and in 1866, when the exigencies of the State allowed for the moment the exercise of unlimited authority, owes its power, not to laws, but to the suspension of public liberties, and the flagrant violation of the Constitution. The representatives of the nation are now asked to lend a hand to the crowning of the edifice. Will they yield gently; or called to choose between the vital interests of the nation and those of the bank, remember that they represent the people, and not a corporation?"

If this project of the Finance Minister to make an arrangement with the bank fail absolutely, his plans will be seriously disturbed. Newspaper gossip runs so far as to affirm that if the question reaches a discussion in the Chamber, and there fails, the Ministry itself must break down, or Parliament be dissolved. Whatever becomes for the moment of the Legislative Body, Heaven save the country from more Ministerial changes, and the fiddle-faddle fickleness of faction.

ANGELICA.

THE CELEBRATION TO-DAY.

What is to be Seen and Done—Where to Go and What to See.

Route of the Military, Location of the Fireworks, Excursions, Speeches, Banquets, &c.

The City has largely filled up during the last forty-eight hours with visitors from the neighboring country, for whose benefit we repeat, in condensed form, the programme of arrangements for the celebration, already published in the TIMES. Our readers will find in this all the instructions necessary to an enjoyment of the day in any manner which they may select.

THE MILITARY PARADE.

The troops which are to join in the parade today are from the First Division of the National Guard, and comprise among others the First, Second, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Twenty-second, Seventy-first and Ninety-sixth Regiments Infantry, and First Artillery and First Cavalry. Portions of the Second Division of Brooklyn will also join in the parade in New-York, and there will consequently be no organized parade in Brooklyn. The line of march of the division will be down Broadway to Canal-street, through Canal-street to the Bowery, up the Bowery and Fourth-avenue to Twenty-third-street, through Twenty-third-street to Madison-avenue, up Madison-avenue to Thirty-second-street, through Thirty-second-street to Fifth-avenue, and down Fifth-avenue to Twenty-third-street. As the column passes the "Travelers' Club House" (on Fifth-avenue, second door above Twenty-sixth-street, on the west side,) the honor of a marching salute will be paid to His Honor the Mayor. At the Worth Monument the column will pass in review before the officers of the Army of the Potomac, and immediately thereafter be dismissed.

TRINITY CHIMES.

Mr. JAMES E. AYLIFFE will ring the following programme on Monday, beginning at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M.:

1. Ringing the Changes on Eight Bells.
2. Hail Columbia.
3. Yankee Doodle.
4. Old Dog Tray.
5. Let the Merry Church Bells Ring.
6. On the Field of Glory.
7. Coming Through the Rye.
8. Blue Bells of Scotland.
9. Columbia the Gem of the Ocean.
10. Bould Soger Boy.
11. Airs from "Guy Mannering."
12. Chimes Quadrille.
13. Airs from "Daughter of the Regiment."
14. Viva l'America.
15. Yankee Doodle.

THE TAMMANY SOCIETY.

The Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, will meet at Tammany Hall on Monday evening and celebrate the anniversary. There will be music, addresses by Hon. WM. M. TWEED, the Grand Sachem; Hon. JOHN T. STOCKTON, of New-Jersey; Governor JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Hon. GEORGE W. MILLER, of Rochester; Hon. A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor, and JOHN A. FELLOWS, Esq. The Declaration of Independence will be read by ALGERNON SIDNEY SULLIVAN, and sentiments contained in letters from distinguished brothers throughout the country, by SAMUEL B. GARVIN.

EXCURSIONS.

Numerous pleasure trips, by water and by rail, are advertised in our columns, and the reader who proposes to spend the day in this way can take his choice. The new Summer arrangement of the South Side Railroad of Long Island, will invite many visitors to Fire Island, Islip, Rockaway and other pleasant places of resort to be reached by that route. The steamer *Continental* makes a trip to New-Haven and back, leaving here at 8 A. M., and New-Haven, returning, at 11 P. M. The *Norwalk* and *Sylvan Stream* ply frequently between this City and Coney Island, whither they will doubtless convey a great many people on the 5th. The *Sleepy Hollow* and *Mary Powell*, on the 5th, make excursions to West Point, Cold Spring and Newburg, stopping at Yonkers each way. The steamboat *Antelope* makes an excursion up the Hudson, stopping at the principal places between New-York and Peekskill. On Monday the *Vanderbilt* makes an excursion up the Hudson and around Staten Island.

ARMY REUNIONS.

The officers of the Army of the Potomac are to meet at the Grand Opera House, and, after appropriate speeches, enjoy a magnificent banquet. JAMES WALKER's large painting of the Battle of Gettysburg, just finished, is to be on exhibition in the building.

The officers of the Sixth Corps are to meet at Steinway Hall to consider the subject of a corps organization.

FIREWORKS, &C.

At the City Hall Grafulla's Band will operate, and the most ostentatious display of fireworks in the City will take place. Among the more pretentious displays calculated to dazzle the eye and bewilder the brain, the programme includes: Yankee Windmill, Pot Pourri, Jeweled Cross, Cross of Honor, Polka Quadrille, A Velocipede Race, Revolving Sun, Variegated Pyramid, Tree of Liberty, and Gallopade of Serpents. There will be in all twenty-two pieces, of which these just enumerated are the most brilliant. The whole will wind up with an allegorical design in lance-work. In the centre, on a pedestal, will be a statuette representing Our Country; and on either side an Indian, a civilian, and a miner. This splendid piece will be forty feet high.

There will also be a pyrotechnic display and music at the following places:

The Battery,	Liberty-square,
Tompkins-square,	Forty-ninth-street and Lexington-avenue,
Madison-square,	Mount Morris-square,
Marion-square,	Harlem,
East Broadway-square,	Schoolhouse Green,
Hammersley-square,	One Hundred and Fifth-street and Broadway,
Thirty-fourth-street,	Observatory-place,
Tenth and Eleventh-avenues,	Ninety-fourth-street and Fourth-avenue,
Seventh-avenue,	Jackson-square.
Broadway and Forty-fifth-street,	

MUSIC AT CENTRAL PARK.

There will be music in the Central Park on the Mall at 4 P. M., and the Park Cornet band will also play on the lake.

THE DAY IN BROOKLYN.

The arrangements for celebrating the day in Brooklyn have been made on a scale of remarkable economy, and yet the programme discloses abundance of performances. The City Hall will be decorated with flags. A salute will be fired from Fort Green at noon. Ten church bells will ring out the tones of Independence Day. In the evening there will be an exhibition of pyrotechnics at Fort Green, one at Carroll Park, and another at the Satellite Ground in the Eastern District.

The Craig-Sprague Breach of Promise Case.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

CHICAGO, Friday, July 2.

The argument on the motion for a new trial in the celebrated breach of promise case of AMANDA J. CRAIG, of Cincinnati, against ELISHA C. SPRAGUE, of Chicago, in which a verdict of $100,000 damages was awarded, was made before Judge WILCOX, at Wheaton, to-day. The argument in behalf of Miss CRAIG, against the motion, was made by one of her attorneys, Mr. TOURTELLOTTE. It was urged by SPRAGUE's counsel, Messrs. PETERS and CODY. SPRAGUE himself was present, gorgeously arrayed in broadcloth and jewelry, in striking contrast to his appearance at the trial. The plaintiff was not present, being at her home in Newport, Ky. Judge WILCOX reserved his decision until to-morrow. The counsel for the plaintiff intimated that they would possibly remit a portion of the damages assessed. It is anticipated that the decision will be adverse to the motion. To-morrow's *Times* will contain a card from Miss CRAIG, denying the rumor concerning her engagement of marriage.

An Unprofitable Speculation in Hops.

From the Detroit Post, July 3.

Some time ago, when hops were worth fully 40 cents per pound, a firm here received on consignment about $1,000 worth, advancing thereon $600. Prices continued to appreciate, when the holders reported an offer at 45 cents, and asked permission to sell. In reply they were instructed to hold for 50 cents. The market soon weakened, however, when the consignor wrote to have the merchants let his hops go at 45, but he was informed that 40 cents only could now be obtained—a figure which he could not think of. Finally, the market steadily declining, the owner was willing to accept 40 cents, but by this time 35 was the best offer. The owner was again obstinate, and refused to sell. Ever since then the market has been five cents below his views, until this week his consignment, not considered longer worth storage, was given away to one of the gardeners outside the city, to be used for manure. And this is not a solitary instance in the hop trade the past season. Growers had formerly been in the habit of making small fortunes yearly; but of late, too many engaging in the business, they have found that hops are not a sure crop for profit.

The St. Louis friends of Hon. HENRY T. BLOW, recently appointed Minister to Brazil, have, irrespective of party, tendered him the compliment of a banquet. The time selected is the 12th inst.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ITALY: FLORENCE AND VENICE. From the French of H. Taine. By J. DURAND. New-York: LEYPOLDT & HOLT.

This book may be called the Pilgrimage of an Artist, written, in the glowing and animated vein of a man of genius, to describe, criticise or glorify all that high art has to show in the splendid galleries and churches of Italy—from Rome, through Perugia, Sienna and Pisa to Florence, and thence, by Bologna, Ravenna and Padua to Venice, ending with Milan and Verona and the beautiful and historic lakes of Lombardy. At the same time, TAINE takes in the most striking aspects of social and political life, describing them in his peculiarly effective way, and linking them retrospectively with the picturesque Italian Republics so swarming with great characters and achievements of whatever sort, and so colored by those passions that produce what is called "the romance of history." His word-paintings are as rich and splendid as if they had caught their hues and shadowings from the pictorial walls he surveyed with such pleasure and poetic feeling in the course of his wanderings, and they are found on almost every page of the book before us—his sketch of that immortal scamp, ARETINO, the scenes of the City of Florence, the aspects of nature in the Apennines, being a few of those that strike the reader's fancy among a number of others as attractive—and, perhaps, more so. It is a book to interest every reader of refinement; but it is the artist who will most truly enjoy it, and the traveled artist, he who has seen the Alps and Apennines, the Pyrenean and the River Po, more cordially than any other.

TAINE, being a poet by temperament, was greatly struck by the remarkably genial and glowing nature of the Italians; so much softer and impressible than that of the French or the Spaniards. Of the Bolognese he says:

"That which strikes one among the young men here, as in Florence and elsewhere, that which is noticeable in the faces at the theatre, on our promenades and in the streets, is a certain amorous air, a gracious smile and tender and expansive ways; nothing is there of French hardness or irony. They utter the terms *bella, veggosa, vaga, leggiadra*, with a peculiar accent like that of *Don Ottavio*, in MOZART, or of the young tenors of the Italian Opera. On the stage in Florence the tenor kneeling to *Marguerite* was inconsistent, but he perfectly expressed that state of mind. For the same reason people dress in light colors pleasing to the eye, and wear rings and heavy gold chains; their hair is glossy, and there is something blooming and brilliant throughout their persons.

As to the women, the bold and dark eye, their deep black hair audaciously knotted or massed in lustrous plaits, the vigorously-defined forms of cheek and chin, the brow often square, the large and well-set visage below it and the solid boniness of the skull forestall any appearance of gentleness or delicacy and, generally, even any air of nobleness and purity. To make amends, the structure and expression of their features denote energy, brilliancy, gay self-confidence, a positive and clear intellect and talent and will to turn life to the best account. On looking in the windows of the book stores at the figures provided by the makers of political caricatures for Italy and its provinces, we recognize this very character; although goddesses and allegorical goddesses, their heads are short and round, and grossly gay and sensual. Nothing can be more significant than these popular personages and these recognized types. By way of contrast look at the mild English female of *Punch*, with long curls, and bran-new frocks; or the Frenchwoman of Marcelin, coquettish, sprightly, and extravagant, or the candid, honest, primitive German woman, somewhat stupid, of the *Kladderadatsch* and the minor journals of Berlin. I have just strolled through the streets of Bologna; it is 9 o'clock in the morning; out of four women there are always three of them frizzled and nearly in full dress; their keen eye boldly fixes itself on the passers by; they go bareheaded, some of them merely letting a black vail hang down over their shoulders; their hair swells out superbly on both sides of the head; they seem to be equipped for conquest; nobody could imagine a more naturally triumphant physiognomy, an air more like that of a prima donna in the clouds."

Mr. DURAND has translated the work into excellent English that reads like an animated original composition. Its paper and type are both admirable, and the index, which concludes it at the 385th page, makes it complete in everything.

OUR NEW WAY ROUND THE WORLD. By CHARLES CARLETON COFFIN. Boston: FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO.

Our New Way Round The World is made to comprehend a great deal, and most of the prominent objects along the route are fairly noticed. At the same time the book is less descriptive than didactic, more subjective than objective, and the author seems less anxious to give us his own personalities of travel than to set down the information which may be culled and condensed from other authorities on such an interesting subject. His style is vivacious but somewhat too sententious, and he is too fond of moralizings, which, though praiseworthy, for the most part, are not as fresh and original as they were once upon a time. A good traveler is generally a philosophic observer, taking things as he finds them, without taking any trouble to disparage pagans with his civilized comparisons, or, in fact, disparaging anything or anybody, too much. In India, our tourist has a fling at the priests there, who, he says, "will clear away the table (of offerings) after Shiva has satisfied his appetite—a happy expedient for providing themselves with a donation!" This is too sharp altogether; and, if we were a bonze, we should not "hold it honesty to have it thus set down." Neither do we approve of that sarcasm against the poor bungalow keeper at Penang, who has over his door: "By permission; Hotel-keeper to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales." Our author says: "The Prince has never been to Penang; nor is it likely he will ever sleep in this bungalow. * * This wretched daub of a sign we are to consider as a standing hurrah of the hotel keeper for royalty in general and ALBERT EDWARD in particular." Democratic feeling is good, and we admire it even in excess, at times—in editorials, or the like; but Mr. COFFIN carries the thing too far, at Penang, and even his reflections on the London tradesmen who do the same thing, in the way of business, have an air of too much austerity. He seems, also, too pronounced in his picture of the treatment received by the Hindoo nabobs and gentlemen from the English in India. "A rich native merchant from Calcutta narrowly escaped a horse whipping lately because he did not stop his carriage and make obeisance to an officer of the army who was riding along the same road. Men whose names are good at the Bank of England for millions of dollars, who are learned in half a dozen languages, who can read the Rig-Vedas, SHAKESPEARE, RACINE, HUMBOLDT, CICERO and HOMER in the original, must take the wall and bow in humble suppliance to the merest stripling of an ensign with epaulets on his shoulders!" We find it hard to believe this. The languages are possible—though MULLER declares that very few Indian scholars can read the old text of the Rig-Vedas—but the "humble suppliance" is an expression we cannot accept, and so take the liberty to suspend judgment in the case, especially as in other parts of his book our author declares that the British rule in India is greatly improving and doing an immensity of good. Sometimes, and, indeed, very often, we are with him when he expresses blame; as, for instance, when he rebukes some of the San Francisco politicians for "splurge," and in particular one red-faced man, who "does not lose an opportunity of throwing stones at England." Throwing stones is a habit we invariably condemn; though we do not entirely sympathize with the reason our author gives for the necessary severity of his criticism. He says: "'Whenever you see a head, hit it!' is the rule at Donnybrook; and it is a poor rule that will not apply to America, as well as to Ireland, England, India or any other land. For this reason we speak just as freely of what we see in San Francisco as in countries on the other side of the globe." This "hitting" sounds too like "throwing stones" to be introduced among the amenities of literature; and is more Irish and less nice than we might have expected from our author.

But whatever may be its trifling defects of manner, this book is meant to convey useful information, and does convey it with such a general effect as to benefit all those readers who wish to get "posted," in brief space on so great and interesting a subject. The illustrations are very good and in great number, including several representing the falls and precipices of the Yosemite Valley, and a portrait of ISMAIL PASHA, the present Viceroy of Egypt; and its maps will be found of use in regulating the geographical impressions of the reader. At the end of the volume is an excellent supplementary chapter which gives the tourist every necessary direction for his journey round the world; setting forth the distances and stopping-places of the long route; the time most suitable for the journey in its different stages and the expenses to be incurred on the way. In conclusion he states that the route over which he himself went would require about a year's travel, which would cost $1,554 in gold. But the estimate may be advantageously enlarged, and on that head the author says: "If the traveler intends to make a tour of the world in fifteen months he will have about seven months in Europe which, at $5 per day, will amount to $1,050. Summing up all the aggregates, it will be seen that a liberal estimate makes the total cost from $3,500 to $3,800." The sum is not exactly a trifle, but when we consider that vast *periplus* of the globe, with all its wonders of natural and historic renown, it does not appear such a very unreasonable or deadly expenditure.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY: ITS PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY. By J. W. FOSTER, LL. D. Chicago: S. C. GRIGGS & CO. London: TRUBNER & CO.

The President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science here presents us with a comprehensive and philosophical treatise on the physical geography and general character of that imperial area, the basin of the Mississippi, with its wide-spread mountain boundaries and its thousand affluents—a noble theme for the scientific inquirers and statesmen of all countries, and most especially interesting to our own, and indeed to all sorts of intelligent American students and men of industrial and commercial enterprise. He follows in the track of natural investigation first opened or made illustrious by the genius of Baron HUMBOLDT, and bases his conclusions on the statements of that great man, as well as on the observation of others, especially Americans, who have been the latest workers in that broad and diversified field of American research—Lewis and Clarke, Pike, Long, Fremont, Meek, Haydon, Professor Whitney, Lorin Blodgett, Professor Asa Gray, Dr. Cooper, Humphreys, Abbott, &c. A number of recent State Reports also, geological and statistic, give further assurance of the great value of this dissertation. It is a book of short sections and divisions, full of summaries and generalizations, presenting in a very striking and panoramic way, those great natural facts and formations that underlie the phenomena of the earth, furnish all things for the sustenance of life, and shape the physical character and the history of the various races that occupy the globe—the peculiarities of our own great central region being mainly treated of, and those of other continents presented under a comparative aspect. We have in these chapters, the Currents, Alluvions and Deltas of the Mississippi River, and the Earthquake Action of part of its Valley; the grandeurs of the Appalachian Range, and the Rocky Mountains; the Missouri and its sources; the Valley of the St. Lawrence; the Prairies and their Origin, in America and in Asia; Climatology; Forestry; Cereal Vegetation; Botherms; Geology, with its fossils and its "written mountains;" the Origin of Civilization, and the Vanished Race of the Mound-Builders once inhabiting the Great Valley. In the chapter on Civilization, our author, following a crowd of precedents, seems to make too mighty a distinction between those two notable battle-horses, the *Celt* and the *Teuton*, which are, after all, but two geographical expressions of the same broad locality, that is, the "Extreme End" of the world—both having, in fact, that simple meaning, and no other. The general arguments founded on some apparent diversities of those old Western races are probably among those delusions of modern ethnology which a little more knowledge will tend to do away with. At the same time we must observe that Dr. FOSTER goes on, in a more philosophical way, to show that the differences between the Spanish and English civilization of this continent may be more truly referred to the influence of place—the climate which exacts and permits labor and active industry being always more favorable to civilization than that which enervates men with heat and the plenty which asks but little exertion.

A newspaper notice can do but scant justice to the many valuable features of a work like this, so full of scientific information and general interest: and so, passing over a crowd of attractive passages, we content ourselves with one relating to those remarkable natural curiosities of our northwestern frontier, the "Pictured Rocks of Lake Superior:

"The best natural section of the Potsdam sandstone in the Northwest, is afforded by the famous Pictured Rocks of Lake Superior. Commencing at Grand Island, and extending eastward for about five miles, the group of strata lines the shore, rising from the water's edge, in mural-like faces, from fifty to two hundred feet in height, not in an unbroken line, but in a series of projections and recessions. It is not the mere height of these cliffs, or the bold sweep of their lines, which constitute the charm of this landscape, and impress so profoundly the beholder; but it arises from two other sources,—the brilliant hues with which they are dyed, and the fantastic shapes into which they have been excavated. While the general tone of the rock is a light-yellow, at particular points there are broad vertical stripes extending for thirty or forty feet above the water, variously-tinted umber, yellow and gray, together with bright-blue and green, the two latter tints being less frequent. All the colors are fresh, distinct and brilliant, as in a fresco painting; and embracing the whole scene in a *coup d'œil*,—the deep-blue waters of the lake at the base, the canopy of bright-green foliage above, and still beyond the over-arching sky,—the effect is grand and beautiful. These colors result probably from the percolation of the water through the strata, taking up various mineral oxides, and depositing them on the nearly vertical walls. Adverting to the second conspicuous feature, it may be said that the action of the lake-waves upon the slowly-yielding strata, continued through an indefinite period of time, has excavated them into many grotesque forms. As approached from Grand Island, in the distance they resemble the ruins of some fortified city,—ramparts formed into bastions and curtains, solitary towers, and long lines of wall, with arched entrances or portals; and hence, the early voyageurs gave to this assemblage of rocks the name of *Les Portails*. Coasting in a small boat, along the verge of the water and beneath the overhanging cliffs, the observer passes a succession of scenes, each one of which is of rare and exquisite beauty: 'Miner's Castle,' with its turrets and portals; the 'Amphitheatre,' with its smooth walls and its symmetrical curves; 'Sail Rock,' where a tabular mass of sandstone, detached from the cliffs above, stands nearly vertically in the water, presenting the similitude of a sloop under full sail; and the 'Grand Portal,' where a quadrilateral mass of strata, 200 feet in height, projects into the lake for 600 feet, and is pierced with an arched opening 160 feet high and 168 feet broad, leading through high vaulted passages into the great dome, 300 feet from the face of the cliff. Nor must it be forgotten that the effects of this scenery are heightened by occasional cascades, which descend in a sheet of foam from the brow of the cliffs, and mingle with the waters of the lake."

This work is brought out in beautiful typographical style, and illustrated by maps showing air currents, ... currents and isothermal lines, together with ...logical sketches and sections. It is accompanied by a satisfactory index of contents at the close.

BY-WAYS OF EUROPE. By BAYARD TAYLOR. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & SON.

We have here seventeen most agreeable "cabinet" pictures of people and places on the old continent, from the popular hand and especial pen of Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR, of whose merit as traveller and writer we need say nothing, as a everything on that subject has been said already. We have an idea that this book will be as well liked and as much read as any that he has published. Its themes are chosen ones, all of them being either socially, naturally or historically picturesque, while the necessity of rounding them attractively, each in its own cartouche, has induced the author to give them a certain amount of care and research which would not be so much needed, or looked for, perhaps, in a regular, continuous book of travel, in which the reader, also on the road, desires rather to rattle along and go ahead than to pause for any retrospection or commentary. There is a charm of leisure and thought in these which will please all the best readers; and that reflection of historic light which brightens and enlivens any subject of disquisition will particularly recommend the chapters on "Kyffhauser," the "Land of Paoli," the "Republic of the Pyrenees," "Balearic Days," and several others. Having marked some genial passages in the more southerly chapters of the book, we find ourselves in an embarrassment of choice and space, from which we extricate ourselves by turning back to another page in which we find our respected author, going in the City of Nijni-Novgorod, in search of something to drink. He wants a bottle of koumiss, a very hippomulgic beverage spoken well of in Tartary. He is accompanied by a friend to the tents of some wandering Uzbeks and Kirghis, and makes confession as follows:

"We accosted the first Tartar whom we met, and he promised, with great readiness, to procure us what we wanted. He ushered us into his room, cleared away a pile of bags, saddles, camel-trappings, and other tokens of a nomadic life, and revealed a low divan covered with a ragged carpet. On a sack of barley sat his father, a blind graybeard, nearly eighty years old. On our way through the camp I had noticed that the Tartars saluted each other with the Arabic, '*Salaam aleikoom!*' and I therefore greeted the old man with the familiar words. He lifted his head; his face brightened, and he immediately answered, '*Aleikoom salaam*, my son!'

'Do you speak Arabic?' I asked.

'A little; I have forgotten it,' said he. 'But thine is a new voice. Of what tribe art thou?'

'A tribe far away beyond Bagdad and Syria,' I answered.

'Is it the tribe of Damascus. I know it now, my son. I have heard the voice, many, many, years ago.'

The withered old face looked so bright, as some pleasant memory shone through it, that I did not undeceive the man. His son came in with a glass, pulled a keg from under a pile of coarse caftans, and drew out the wooden peg. A gray liquid, with an odor at once sour and pungent, spirted into the glass, which he presently handed to me, filled to the brim. In such cases no hesitation is permitted. I thought of home and family, set the glass to my lips, and emptied it before the flavor made itself clearly manifest to my palate.

'Well, what is it like?' asked my friend, who curiously awaited the result of the experiment.

P'eculiar,' I answered with preternatural calmness—'peculiar, but not unpleasant.'

The glass was filled a second time, and P., not to be behindhand, emptied it a draught. Then he turned to me with tears (not of delight) in his eyes, swallowed very hard two or three times, suppressed a convulsive shudder, and finally remarked, with the air of a martyr, 'Very curious, indeed!'

'Will your excellencies have some more?' said the friendly Tartar.

'Not before breakfast, if you please,' I answered, 'your koumiss is excellent, however, and we will take a bottle with us,'—which we did in order to satisfy the possible curiosity of the ladies. I may here declare that the bottle was never emptied.

The taste was that of aged buttermilk mixed with ammonia. We could detect no flavor of alcohol, yet were conscious of a light exhilaration from the small quantity we drank."

In the preface of this book Mr. TAYLOR, making a traveler's retrospect, speaks of his twenty-two years of journeying and the ten works resulting from it, and expresses his resolution not to undertake any more travels, unless something unforeseen should occur. We should not be sorry to hear at any time that it had occurred; for our author would make a better traveler now than he was before, time and thought having done for his powers of observation what they do for those of most men. He should see those Asiatic and American countries yet unvisited, and then sit down to that great ethnologic work which he alludes to in this preface. Whatever book he may write the public will be sure to read.

BRIEF NOTICES.

—*Stretton:* A Novel. By HENRY KINGSLEY, Author of "Ravenshoe," "Geoffrey Hamlyn," &c. With illustrations. (New-York: LEYPOLD & HOLT.) In his usual rattling, galloping, trenchant, trooper-like style, Mr. KINGSLEY leads his readers over some two hundred and fifty pages of English city and country life, and leaves them very well pleased and not very weary with their easy ride. He would not be KINGSLEY if he did not indulge in his occasional slap at things American, but we can stand it—indeed, it is rather amusing than otherwise. The illustrations are exceptionally well drawn and cleanly cut.

—*Practical Composition*—With numerous Models and Exercises. By Mrs. MARY J. HARPER, Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. (New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co.) The best feature in this little manual is the opening chapter concerning lessons in "Oral Composition." To teach children the art of expressing their ideas in clear language is a part of education that cannot be commenced too early, and the easier exercises in this book might be practiced with great advantage by very young pupils long before they were capable of taking up the rest of the scheme laid down. As a whole, we think the system here offered may be made very useful if intelligently managed. But lazy teachers would be apt to make its "rules" and "models" mere ruts to run in, and they would then do more harm than good.

—*The Bride's Fate:* A Sequel to "The Changed Brides." By Mrs. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, Author of "Fair Play," "How He Won Her," "The Lost Heiress," "The Fortune Seeker," "Allworth Abbey," "The Fatal Marriage," "Vivia," "Retribution," "The Deserted Wife," "The Discarded Daughter," "Lady of the Isle," "Bride of Llewellyn," "Wife's Victory," "Haunted Homestead," "Mother-in-Law," "Love's Labor Won," "The Three Beauties," "Curse of Clifton," "The Two Sisters," "Missing Bride," "India," "The Gypsy's Prophecy," "Bridal Eve," "The Prince of Darkness," "Fallen Pride," "The Widow's Son," etc. (Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.) We really do not see how anything can be added to the above eloquent list of works from the same prolific pen. The thousands who have found delight in the tales there cited will doubtless eagerly seize the opportunity of renewing the pleasure in this last emanation from Mrs. SOUTHWORTH's imaginative brain.

—*The Wonders of the World, Comprising Startling Incidents, Interesting Scenes and Wonderful Events, in all Countries, in all Ages, and among all People.* Edited by C. G. ROSENBERG. One thousand illustrations. (New-York and Chicago: United States Publishing Company.) Here are over five hundred quarto pages, stuffed full of a little of everything anybody ever heard of, skillfully grouped and contrasted in description, and illustrated with distinct and startling effect, if not in the highest style known to art. The book seems a kind of condensed "illustrated weekly," put together in a compact and convenient form, giving endless store of sensational amusement—which, being the fashion of the day, will probably make it go.

—*A Fourteen Weeks' Course in Natural Philosophy.* By J. NORMAN STEELE, A. M., Principal of the Elmira Free Academy. (New-York and Chicago: A. S. BARNES & CO.) This is a small volume of 317 pages, and is one of a series of "Fourteen Weeks in all the Sciences." The author's own description of it seems correct, and indicates its chief value: "This work has grown up in the class-room. It contains those definitions, illustrations and applications which seemed at the time to interest and instruct the pupils. Whenever any explanation fixed the attention of the learner, it was laid aside for future use. Thus, by steady accretions, the process has gone on until a book is the result." A book which has thus had a natural growth will be most likely to induce a natural growth in the minds of scholars, and this one in simplicity, clearness and interest, seems admirably adapted to its avowed purpose.

—*Anecdotes of the Wesleys; Illustrative of their Character and Personal History.* By Rev. J. B. WAKELEY. With an Introduction by Rev. J. MCCLINTOCK, D. D., LL. D. (New-York: CARLTON & LANAHAN.) Not only to all Methodists, but to all who can appreciate the influence which personal power can wield in the propagation of great moral truths, this collection of interesting anecdotes will come with a peculiarly enjoyable zest. The WESLEYS were, indeed, "a rare breed, for two or three generations at least, nearly all distinguished for wit, intelligence and accomplishments." And although the chief interest of the book centres in JOHN, the great apostle, and CHARLES, the sweet poet and singer, the work is full of apt and spirited anecdotes of various members of this gifted family, and of the great men of their day with whom they consorted.

—*Artemus Ward's Panorama* (as exhibited in the Egyptian Hall, London.) Edited by his Executors, T. W. ROBERTSON and E. P. HINGSTON. With thirty-four illustrations. (New-York: E. W. CARLETON.) The title-page of this book describes as well as anything could do what the publication is. To those who have enjoyed the peculiar humor of "the great showman"—or the caricaturist who competes with the world-renowned BARNUM for that title of fame—the mere statement that the two most intimate friends of the late CHARLES F. BROWNE have arranged his odd and always successful lecture-nonsense in consecutive order, giving the words and sketches of the panoramic illustrations in which he used to show up Mormondom and California, to all his old admirers these few words will be enough. It is a melancholy pleasure to take fun from the scarcely-closed lips of the dead jester; but it is quite in consonance with the bizarre and eccentric humor of the man himself. This is one of the most characteristic of his oddities.

—*Athaliah:* A Novel. By JOSEPH H. GREENE, Jr., Author of "Abi-Albon." (New-York: CARLETON.) This is one of those books in which the author makes use of the dramatic events and probabilities of life in the passionate Orient, as shadowed forth in the recitals of the Old Testament. The main historical element, around which the real interests of the tale are grouped, is the Great Rebellion of Absalom against King David, his mighty father. The author has given full rein to his imagination, and produced a narrative of war, intrigue, true love and sensationalism in general.

—*American Chess Nuts:* A Collection of Problems by the Composers of the Western World. Edited by EUGENE B. COOK, W. R. HENRY and C. A. GILBERG. (New-York: KING.) The idea of making a collection of the many excellent problems which have been composed by American chess-players within the past quarter of a century was suggested to Mr. COOK by an anonymous correspondent about ten years ago. The correspondent subsequently proved to be Mr. HENRY, an enthusiast in the game, who had made a manuscript collection of all the problems that came in his way. The manuscript was placed in Mr. COOK's hands, and an effort was made to complete the collection and have it published. Composers were asked to forward their best problems, and chess-players were requested to aid the publication by such means as they possessed. The difficulties in the way of an undertaking of this kind were very great; and more than once it seemed likely to prove a failure. Ten weary years dragged along; the war intervened; Mr. HENRY's lamented death occurred; the public seemed apathetic; but here is the work at last, and a valuable magazine of ingenious fancies it is. We do not think it is too much to say that to the ordinary chess-player the work affords matter for study for a lifetime. It contains about two thousand five hundred problems, many of a high degree of excellence, and every one of them affording perspectives of possible variations of play that might tax the resources of the greatest strategist. It is found that the average chess amateur does not attend sufficiently to this branch of chess-playing. He studies all the openings; he acquires a facile method of conducting the middle of the game; but when it comes to the ending, (which is as much a matter of science as the opening,) he gets beaten when he ought perhaps to win, or he achieves a clumsy victory which is only less disgraceful than a clumsy defeat. This work, then, affords an extraordinary variety of positions for study; and the student who, in addition to the ordinary end-games given in the books, can retain in his mind but a little of these profound and beautiful demonstrations, will be excellently equipped for the fray. Positions by all the great American composers, COOK, BROWN, LLOYD, JULLIEN, MARACHE, AGNEL, CHENEY, STANLEY and others, are given; and of course many old and well-known problems reappear—among the latter E. B. COOK's "Circus," which is probably the most ingenious design that ever entered the brain of a composer. Nearly half the problems are on three and four moves, so that the student has a fair field for moderate exertion.

Magazines.

—*Our Young Folks* begins with that very funny "Story of a Bad Boy." "Lawrence in a Coal Mine" is an interesting way of giving useful information. Miss MULOCH chats of a ramble in "The Happy Valley;" JAMES PARTON tells of the dashing days of "Navigation and Discovery before Columbus;" a very admirable, intelligible and valuable number of the series "How to Do It" treats of how to write good English, by EDWARD EVERETT HALE—a man who knows; and there are various other good and very readable things for the young people.

—*The Riverside Magazine for Young People* comes with its bright and cheerful cover promising much pleasure, and the promise is amply kept for this hot month of July. "Snipe-shooting" for the boys, HELEN C. WEEKS' pretty story of "White and Red" continued, a charming fairy poem—"A Tale of the Sunset Sea," "School Days of a Little Quaker," "Joan of Arc," with a fine view of the Cathedral of Rouen, and much more; flowers, pets, hunting life, giant-land, sail-boats, and all manner of youthful matters are talked about, and all well and brilliantly illustrated. This is a number to be treasured.

—*The Brooklyn Monthly* for July keeps up its liveliness of style and aptness of matter, though it has changed its publisher, being now in the hands of Messrs. E. J. SPOONER & Co. This month it opens with a wide-awake sketch of "How Newspapers Occupy Different Fields," by AUGUSTUS MAVERICK; then come two little poems of musical rhythm; an illustrated article on "A Tunnel from New-York to Brooklyn," and "Epidemic Language," a chapter in slang. A cleverly-written, appreciative review of the journalistic career of "Joseph Howard, Jr.," is one of a series of such biographical sketches of well-known Brooklyn men, by different writers. Mr. HOWARD has had the usual good luck attending natural ability, keenness of perception, a rapid acquirement of experience, great working power and persistent industry—he is a success. Having been in the profession of journalism nine years, (more than six of which were spent on the TIMES,) he has risen through the successive grades of labor till he now conducts a paper of his own—*The Daily Star*, a young but vigorous journal. These facts, and many more such as the gossipy writers of the day indulge in, are set forth in piquant style by the maker of the sketch. The magazine contains also tales, poems, and articles of various kinds, which should gain certainly a large and interested *clientèle* in Brooklyn, and probably elsewhere.

The Powder Mill Explosion Near Wilmington.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* of the 2d inst. has the following particulars of the explosion at DUPONT's Powder-mills near that City early on Thursday morning:

We understand that the first explosion took place in the Eagle granary, which contained four or five tons of Eagle powder. The second explosion was a grinding mill. PETER MASSEY, who was killed, had been in the employ of the Company for thirty years. A wagon with flour, which was just coming out of the yard, about twenty yards from the granary, was broken. The driver and the horse were only slightly injured. Their escape from death seems miraculous. The Henry Clay factory, two or three hundred yards below the Hagley yard, was terribly shattered; there is scarcely a sound window left in it. Very many of the operatives in it were slightly injured by the flying glass and other things that were dashed against them by the force of the explosion. The dwelling-houses, about one hundred yards below the yard, were badly wrecked, walls sprung and many of the partitions displaced. Bureaus, stoves and tables were upset, breaking dishes and turning everything in confusion. The plaster was stripped from the ceilings—a bureau was knocked over on the back of a woman, and a window blown in her face; she said she thought she was killed. A woman and four men were at a spring, about fifty yards from the granary; stones and rubbish fell all around them, but they escaped with very trifling injury. The corn in a field back of the mill was completely leveled; a number of houses back of this field were torn almost to pieces. The glass in the windows of many of the farm-houses for some distance is broken and shattered. Some of the people in the neighborhood say the concussion was the greatest they have ever heard; and it is astonishing that the damage to life and limb was not much greater.

JOHN H. GILMER urges the people to vote for the expurgated Constitution, saying: "WALKER, with the Constitution unexpurgated, will be of no practical advantage. WELLS, with the Constitution expurgated, will be in a conservative straight jacket." And in another part of his letter he says: "Let us hope that the President will, 'in peace,' and at the proper time, manifest the same feelings of firm policy which so nobly characterised his resolute determination at the surrender of General LEE, and afterward, when he interposed his authority to screen General LEE from the rash feelings of President JOHNSON. To have and enjoy peace we must, as a people, manifest in this election a disposition for peace."

THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

The Legal Aspect of the Alabama Case—Mr. Sumner and Mr. Canning.

In our earliest comments on Mr. SUMNER's speech, we expressed the opinion that the English proclamation of neutrality, or the recognition of Confederate belligerency made thereby, did not, *in itself*, furnish any ground whatever for a claim of indemnity on the part of the United States. We took pains to add, however, that the "*Alabama* claims," (meaning thereby the claim for losses actually inflicted by vessels of the *Alabama* class on our shipping,) *might be sustained* on the ground that the conduct of the British Government in reference to those vessels was in violation of a doctrine of international law, a doctrine which we *then* supposed to be also accepted by Mr. SUMNER as, to recall his own words, "a rule first stated by Mr. CANNING and afterward recognized by Earl RUSSELL."

But we now believe that Mr. SUMNER, when he said "ocean belligerency, being a 'fact' and not a 'principle,' can be recognized only on evidence showing its actual existence," did not thereby intend the distinction, (and we confess it to be a new one,) which we proposed to recognize. Mr. SUMNER, apparently, would understand by "belligerency," an attribute of political existence, which, wherever and whenever recognized, is one and the same thing, and comprehending, wherever it can be recognized at all, the same extent of powers and rights, by whatever political community it may be exhibited. According to his view, the English Government, in recognizing the two parties as belligerent in a civil war, must have recognized belligerency as an attribute of the Confederacy in the same degree as it is an attribute of *any* maritime nation whose independent existence is established, so that as soon as the Confederate flag was displayed by SEMMES on board of the *Alabama*, outside of the municipal jurisdiction of Great Britain, she became a lawful ship of the Confederacy—a privateer, at least, if not a public ship, or man-of-war.

In our own remarks on this subject we maintained that cruisers coming out of ports held by the Confederates were properly treated as belligerent ships by all neutral Powers, and that the *Alabama* could properly have been also so considered if she had been run out of such a port; arguing that this would be simply recognising the belligerency of the naval forces of the rebellion according to their preëxistence as fact. But we questioned whether the Confederacy could, on the high seas, transform a British-built ship, and a crew and armament got together in Liverpool into the cruiser of a distinct and independent power. This, according to the distinction which we supposed to exist would be recognizing belligerency in operation as a "principle," or ascribing belligerency as a legal capacity independent of the limitations of "fact."

On the assumption that this distinction might be made, our argument was that the *Alabama* and other vessels equipped in England, which had never been within the ports of the Confederate States, *never acquired any other nationality than that which they had at the moment of issuing out of the English harbor*, and that the character of belligerency, or the rights of a vessel of war, were not properly attributed to them; that either they were under the jurisdiction of the British Admiralty, or if that was not exercised, they were not invested with the authority of any political community, or in other words, they were pirates. As to the effect of the Queen's Proclamation, we supposed that whatever may have been the intention of the Government or the idea under which it was issued, it could not of itself invest the Confederacy with capacity to make a legal cruiser out of a vessel equipped in a foreign port.

The dictum of Mr. CANNING to which Mr. SUMNER refers as "rule" was, we presume, the one stated by him in diplomatic correspondence in 1822-3, on the question of the position of England in the Greek war of independence, which is thus repeated in STAPLETON'S *Life of Canning*:

"The character of belligerency is not so much a principle as a fact. A certain degree of force and consistency, acquired by any mass of population engaged in war, entitles that population to be treated as belligerent; and even if their title were questionable, renders it the interest, well understood, of all civilized nations so to treat them. For, what is the alternative? A Power, or community, (whichever it may be called,) which is at war with another, and which covers the sea with its cruisers, must either be acknowledged as a belligerent or dealt with as a pirate. The description of *rebel*, under which alone the Porte was willing to consider the Greeks, was not one which could constitute a rule for the conduct of sovereign nations, except either on a presumption that foreign nations have a right to take cognizance of the internal disturbances of the Turkish dominions, (a right which, if admitted, some nations might exercise in favor of the Greek side of the quarrel,) or on the pretension that, in a dispute between a sovereign and a portion of his subjects, all foreign Governments are bound by an overruling obligation to make common cause with the sovereign. If these two equally untenable propositions were rejected, as they necessarily must have been by the British Government, there remained but the single option between belligerent and pirate.

But what monstrous consequences would follow from treating as pirates a population of millions of souls, to whom, by that very treatment, the right would be conveyed, and on whom (according to the natural law of self-defence) the obligation would be imposed of making terrible reprisals."

"Great Britain, therefore," says the biographer, "set the example of admitting the Greek nation to the privileges of a belligerent."

It seems probable that in saying "belligerency is not so much a principle," Mr. CANNING meant that, in recognizing the right of a party in a civil war to exercise the general powers of a belligerent State, other States would not be guided by moral considerations, or their views of the principles involved in the contest; and there seems no reason to think that he proposed to distinguish the capacity, for all the usual operations of war, of the Greeks, though not then recognized as a Government, from that of the Porte. It would appear from Judge STORY's statement, in the case of the *Santissima Trinidad*, of the attitude of the United States toward the South American revolutionists, that in recognizing the belligerency of an insurgent community, as fact, other Governments ascribe to it the national capacity to carry on war.

"The Government of the United States has recognized the existence of a civil war between Spain and her colonies, and has avowed a determination to remain neutral between the parties, and to allow to each the same rights of asylum and hospitality and intercourse. Each party is, therefore, deemed by us a belligerent nation, having so far as concerns us the sovereign rights of war and entitled to be respected in the exercise of those rights."

The language of Mr. WHEATON in his treatise, part 1, chapter 2, section 7, and in a note to the case of the *Divina Pastora*, 4 Wheat. R., 65, seems to sustain the same view of the capacity to carry on war which is recognized by the neutral Power.

As thus broadly stated, the recognition of belligerency in an insurgent community seems equivalent to its recognition as a *de facto* Government. We certainly do not know of an instance in which the distinction which we have suggested has been applied. If the reason of the rule is to avoid attributing a criminal character to acts identified with the real strength of the community in arms, it would seem that it need not extend to giving it authority and jurisdiction under its flag and commission alone, in places where its actual power did not exist. If no such distinction can be made, the position of "neutrality" which other States are supposed to assume involves the essential recognition of the insurgent community.

But though we should be unable to show the existence of this distinction, the application which we have made of it may assist us in determining the precise nature of the wrong of which we are to complain in the "*Alabama* claims." We have from the first maintained that the English Government, at some time previous to the building of the *Alabama*, was fully justified in taking the position declared by the Queen's proclamation, but we supposed that by this they did not necessarily recognize the capacity of the Confederacy to give the *status* of lawful belligerent to a ship starting out from an English port.

Assuming the correctness of the theory, it was perhaps open to the British Government to disavow any jurisdiction over the ship after her escape from the reach of English municipal law, and yet to have declined to pursue her as a pirate, on the ground that if a pirate, it was not incumbent on England, more than on any other Power, to pursue her. But when she had reëntered a British port, the alternative duty either to exercise the original municipal jurisdiction or to detain her as a pirate was again presented. The original control and correlative responsibility was revived, and it is on this theory that the recognition of the ship by the English authorities as a legitimate cruiser might be regarded as an act of war on the part of England, as Mr. SUMNER has declared it. Under this view of the circumstances, the claim of the United States is founded on an act of neglect which may be ascribed to an error on the part of the British Government on a point of international law; and, if the error occurred, the acknowledgment of it at the present time involves nothing which should wound the English sense of honor or national dignity, as we have before said. And, if the question is of the correctness of this view of the case, it is a legitimate one, as a question of law, for the decision of an umpire.

But if there can be no such distinction as we have supposed, "between the recognition of the Confederates as belligerents according to their actual military and naval force, and the concession of belligerency to the Southern States in their Confederacy, so as to give nationality to armed ships issuing out of a neutral port," then the claim of the United States must be founded exclusively on the neglect of the English Government to prevent the *Alabama* from passing directly over to the naval force of the Confederacy. In making this claim, we must either assume that the neutral Government is responsible for every act of its subjects by which military aid is given to one of the belligerent parties—questions of the sufficiency of its municipal laws, of the good faith of its Executive officers, and of the intention of the Government to observe neutrality, being immaterial—or we must hold that responsibility in such case is determined by such inquiries, and must charge that, in this case, the municipal law was insufficient or not faithfully applied, or that there was an intention or desire on the part of the Government that the *Alabama* should escape.

If the American claim has been regarded as founded on this last position, it is not to be wondered that the Clarendon and Johnson Convention, which admitted the chance of a verdict against Great Britain for the loss of this and that vessel destroyed, without any specific judgment on the cause of her responsibility, should be regarded by Englishmen as a great concession on their part, and as going as far in that direction as the national sense of dignity could permit. We are even of opinion that, if this is to be the only view which our Government can take, it would have been best to have ratified the Convention. But, in any event, we should protest against resting our claim before the Commission on the theory that the Proclamation of Neutrality was in itself an international wrong.

In the articles in the *World* on Mr. SUMNER's speech, which have been characterized by learning and legal ability, and in which our view of the question has been criticised, it is also held that the proclamation was fully justified by the circumstances, and is not the foundation of the claim for redress to which it agrees that we are entitled.

Admitting the belligerent capacity of the Confederacy to the fullest extent, there appears also to be some room for the opinion that if—as seems to be generally maintained on the English side—the *Alabama* was equipped in violation of the Foreign Enlistment law, it was competent for the Government to have detained her when she afterward came into a British port, and that this was a duty imposed upon it in taking a position of neutrality for the neglect of which the United States may demand satisfaction. J. C. H.

MINNESOTA.

Junction of Great River Systems by Railroad—Lake Superior and Red River United to the Mississippi at St. Paul in 1870—Relations of Minnesota to Northwest British America—Annexation—Pacific Railways—Canada, Hudson Bay Company, &c.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

ST. PAUL, Friday, June 18, 1869.

Three great systems of internal navigation—the St. Lawrence and its expansions of lakes, the Mississippi and its numerous tributaries, and the water lines of Northwest British America, reached from Minnesota by the channel of the Red River of the North, will be united by railroad in the Summer of 1870. A traveler can then leave the deck of a steamer at Duluth, reach St. Paul over the track of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad, devote six hours to rest or recreation, and be transported in the remainder of a single day, by the St. Paul and Pacific line, to Breckinridge, on the Red River of the North, whence a steamer, in forty-eight hours, will complete the journey of three days to Fort Garry, or St. Boniface, or Winnipeg, as you prefer to adopt the English, French or American designation of the centre of Selkirk Settlement.

Thus, in the heart of North America, the steamboat navigation of the Mississippi Valley, fully 10,000 miles in extent, will be connected over an isthmus of 150 miles with the magnificent channel of the St. Lawrence, and by a northwest communication of 210 miles, with water courses destined to serve the commerce of 200,000 square miles of English territory, as capable of agricultural settlement as the Baltic districts of Russia. We owe to the successful negotiations of Mr. JAY COOKE that one thousand men are now at work upon the Superior Road; that thirty miles completed last year north of St. Paul will be extended eighty miles before December; that the most difficult section of forty miles from the Lake terminus at Duluth will also be prepared for the superstructure during 1869, and that the whole line will be in operation within the year. The preliminaries to the financial *coup* of the Philadelphia banker—organization, surveys, grants of land and credit—are due to the great energy and persistence of Mr. W. L. BANNING, of St. Paul, who has the actual direction of the enterprise.

Our Red River connection, now advancing beyond the dense forest, which for sixty miles west of Minneapolis has hitherto been a formidable barricade to the progress of settlements, will be the result of the confidence inspired in Europe—especially at Amsterdam—by the well-known railway projectors, Messrs. LITCHFIELD, of New-York City. Recently the European management has been exclusively assumed by Mr. E. D. LITCHFIELD, of London, while Mr. G. L. BECKER, the Managing Director at St. Paul, is intrusted with the construction of the road and the colonization of its lands—the latter being an indispensable department of railway management. Now that the struggle with the "Big Woods" is over, the contractors are prepared to complete 100 miles through the Kandiyohi prairies before January. One thousand laborers are well in hand, and the early months, at most the Autumn, of 1870, will make the transit from St. Paul to Red River possible in half a day.

The commercial necessities of Minnesota are fully satisfied by these arrangements and what is accomplished elsewhere. At the close of 1869 this State will scarcely have 500,000 population, but it will certainly have 800 miles of railway, so judiciously distributed as to meet the wants of a million of people. We can therefore afford to relieve the directors of the Northern Pacific from all local pressure. If their engineers select a far northern line a new and independent traverse of the State, 200 miles or more in length, will be added; but if, as the result of Western reconnoissance, it shall appear that the best route of the Plains and Mountains is near latitude 46°, then the Lake Superior and Red River communications above noticed may serve, at least temporarily, as sections of the continental scheme. But upon this subject all speculation is premature, until the parties of exploration, soon to move east from the Columbia River, and west from Lake Superior, shall have met on the Missouri, and fully compared the results of their Summer's labors. By that time, also, the Selkirk and Saskatchewan districts will be consolidated with Canada, and a grave and important question may offer—How far England and Canada desire to become parties to a Northern Pacific Railroad?

Senator RAMSEY, of Minnesota, has a proposition, submitted to the Senate July 28, 1868, that Canada, of course, with the assent of the Home Government, shall relinquish the territory west of longitude 90° to the United States as an equivalent for a new Reciprocity Treaty, enlarged in scope and permanent in tenure, with an expectation of a similar cession of British Columbia by Great Britain. Do not, I entreat, reject the Minnesota protocol too hastily. What better use could Canada make of a remote territory, separated by a wilderness of seven hundred miles from her frontier of resident population, and with which the Minnesota railroads afford the only practicable communication, than to exchange the inevitable burden and embarrassment for a commercial arrangement which would add ten per cent. to the value of every farm and shipyard of the Dominion? And why should not Great Britain manifest a sagacity similar to the foresight of the First NAPOLEON in ceding Louisiana to the United States, and obliterate all causes of irritation by a magnanimous transfer of the territory between Minnesota and Alaska? I must be allowed to insist that such an adjustment, to be followed by an oblivion of the *Alabama* controversy, is possible. In that case, with no confusion of boundaries or jurisdiction northwest of Lake Superior, we should find it necessary to reconsider all the details of a Northern Pacific Railroad, and the "Fertile Belt" along the Valley of the North Saskatchewan, and the low and favorable passes of the Rocky Mountains near its source would probably be preferred to any other transit of the continent.

If, however, such political unity of the Northwest is impracticable, then the question recurs—What will Canada do with her new possession beyond Lake Superior? Can the Government of Ottawa be induced to imitate the example of the Province of India, immediately after the suppression of the mutiny, when, by a guarantee of five per cent. to stockholders a net-work of railroads was thrown over the Peninsula of Hindostan? Minnesota tenders to the Canadian Government existing railway lines, with a prospect of a direct communication from Duluth by way of Pembina, and an extension of the St. Paul and Pacific from Breckinridge along the Dakota trail of the Red River Valley to the international line, to be accomplished within three years; and our invitation to the Dominion is to push on the column of railway construction and settlement by a policy as liberal and bold as that of India.

We do not propose to be satisfied with one Pacific Railroad north of the latitude of Chicago, if Selkirk and Saskatchewan remain English or Canadian. With the cession of those districts and British Columbia to the United States, a single trunk railroad would be the result, and might be satisfactory, but not so in the present situation. An American line central to Minnesota, Dakota and Montana, and following the Valley of the Columbia to the Pacific, now seems inevitable; and I regard an English or International line, resting on our Minnesota system at Pembina, as an imperative necessity, if Canada expects to hold and develop her Western possessions.

Fortunately for Canada, there is an organization entirely competent to sustain such a resolute policy, both by influence in England and efficiency in the Northwest districts. The Hudson's Bay Company rises from its apparent defeat—the enforced surrender of civil jurisdiction in the Northwest—with renewed life and vigor. Its officials are relieved from political embarrassments; their general proprietary claim is capitalized and compensated liberally; and in addition to the eligible situations of the posts, the Company is quieted in the title of one-twentieth of the territory west of the Lake of the Woods, and extending from latitude 49° to about 54°. Henceforth, to the extent of about 10,000,000 acres, the Company is interested in a firm political organization, the survey and sale of lands, and the construction, at the earliest moment and by the most vigorous methods, of a railroad from Pembina to Garry and Edmonton, thence to be extended to the Pacific coast of British Columbia. It will be most unfortunate for Canada if, instead of hearty coöperation with the members of the Company, the Administration of the new Government at Selkirk seeks to perpetuate animosities which should pass away with the events by which they were excited. T.

A Small Ferry-Boat Run Into by a Steamer—Several Lives Lost.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Leader, July 2.

About 9:30 o'clock on Thursday night, a frightful catastrophe occurred on the river near Main-street bridge, resulting in the drowning of several men, the precise number being as yet unknown. For several weeks past a new iron bridge has been in process of construction at this point. During this time ferry boats have been run, night and day, for the accommodation of pedestrians. The day boats were run by the bridge tenders, under the direction of the City Council, and the night boats by private parties, to whom licenses were issued for that purpose.

On Thursday night the boat *Robert Ackerson* left the east side of the river with a heavy load of passengers. The exact number is not known, but it is certain that there were ten or twelve, and possibly more, as the boat will carry about that number and was crowded to its utmost capacity. They were nearly all laborers, living upon the west side, who had been at work during the latter part of the day coaling up the steamer *R. N. Rice*, and were returning home.

The route of the boat in crossing was a short distance above the abutment of the bridge. When about half-way between the abutment and the west shore, thirty or forty feet from the latter, the small tug *Ripon*, which was steaming up the river, struck the ferry-boat near the centre, shivering it to fragments and precipitating its occupants into the water. The scene that followed almost baffles description. A dozen men were struggling in the water, shouting for assistance and clinging to the shattered fragments of the boat.

As soon as possible the tug returned to the scene of disaster, and those on board made every exertion to rescue the unfortunate victims. Another ferry-boat, run by ALBERT WOOD, was crossing the river with seven or eight passengers on board. The latter remonstrated with Mr. WOOD against going to the assistance of the drowning men until they themselves had first been safely put on shore. Disregarding them, however, he made all possible haste to reach the spot, and succeeded in saving one man who was just sinking. Two men, clutching each other with the grasp of death, were seen to go down a short distance from the boat, but they could not be reached, and sank out of sight.

Seven persons in all are known to have been saved. Six were picked up by the tug and one by Mr. WOOD's boat. One of these was ACKERSON, the ferryman, and another was a colored man. The number lost is, in all probability, from three to five. One of the passengers in the boat was a gentleman, well dressed in a suit of black, with a tall, silk hat. He was standing near the centre of the boat, and nothing could be learned of him after the disaster. Who he was, or his fate, is not known, but there is little doubt that he was drowned. It is probable that some of the passengers were so stunned or injured by the collision that they were unable to save themselves and sank immediately.

Intelligence of the catastrophe spread like wildfire through that part of the city, and in a short time the shore was thronged with an excited crowd. Most of the victims lived in the vicinity, and wives, children, mothers and friends came from every direction, with pallid faces and tearful eyes, anxiously seeking tidings of the missing. A grappling iron was obtained, and search was commenced for the bodies. After a short time the body of MARTIN O'DONNELL was brought up and taken to the shore. He was about 28 years of age, and lived on Main-street. He leaves a young wife to whom he has been married but two years. Her paroxysms of grief at her sudden and terrible bereavement were affecting in the extreme.

The Late Extraordinary Arrest in Canada.

The Quebec *Chronicle* gives the following few additional particulars of an affair of which we have been previously briefly advised by telegraph:

"We learn that an arrest of a rather singular character was effected the other day at the Parish of St. Henri, in the District of Quebec. Two gentlemen, recently arrived in this country from France, were arrested at the instance of the Vicaire of the Parish, charged with selling the reverend gentleman a copy of the New Testament, which, it is said, one of them sold to him at his own request. It appears ultimately no fine was imposed, but that the gentleman guilty of selling a copy of the Gospel was condemned to pay about $6 in costs. It is also positively stated that one of the gentlemen, who are both colporteurs of the French Canadian Missionary Society, was arrested without a warrant. As we understand that legal proceedings are to be taken against all concerned in this extraordinary proceeding, we refrain from further particulars at present. The case, when it comes on before a competent tribunal, will be found, from various circumstances, to be one of more than usual interest. We are informed that influential gentlemen in Montreal are determined that the matter shall be fully investigated. It is to be regretted, in the present excitement of political feeling among the British of Lower Canada, that a religious question should arise which may not only stir their anger, but also that of every Protestant in the Dominion."

CO-OPERATION.

Trades' Unions in Great Britain—Mr. Thornton on Labor.

Mr. THORNTON'S book on the labor question is one of the most valuable contributions of the thought of the day to the science of practical economy. He treats in a most vivacious style of some of the profound problems of the age—such questions as the relations of labor and capital, the extent and proper aims of trades' unions, the justifiableness of strikes, the scope and probable success of coöperation and association of laborers, and the more abstruse subjects of the exceptions to the law of demand and supply governing price. No one who has not studied this valuable volume or similar works can have formed a proper conception of the vast extent to which trades' unions have been developed throughout Great Britain. They form now immense societies of mutual help and combination against capital, containing hundreds of thousands of members and controlling millions of dollars in the funds which are to support recusant laborers or operatives when they strike for higher wages or shorter hours of labor. These unions, too, wield an almost absolute and irresponsible despotism over the working class. The unfortunate laborer who refuses even to join them is hooted at and insulted; his tools are broken and property destroyed; he finds no company at the ale-house or in the street who will associate with him; he is socially *tabooed*, and at length fairly driven out from shops where "unionists" labor, as they will often decline to work in the same factory or shop with him. If he enters a non-unionist shop he usually finds this much duller and less profitable, as the union men are nearly always the best workmen. Still harder is his fate if he refuses to join in a strike or enters a shop or factory which has been abandoned by strikers. His life becomes a purgatory; he is persecuted on every side; his wife and children are insulted; he may even be flogged or threatened with assassination, and no union men will afterward endure his company or permit him to labor with them. No aristocratic or imperial despotism ever held half such power over its subjects as these secret associations of the trades' unions.

They are managed, too, with great discretion and ability. They will not permit a strike without very good reason, as of course the strikers at once become pensioners of those who labor. They keep out from their membership, as much as possible, the idle and dissolute, the ale-house men and "spouters," as these men are always liable "to come on the box,"—that is, to be supported by the savings fund of the association. When they begin a struggle with capital, they adopt the Napoleonic plan of attacking in detail. They never allow a general strike. One mill or one shop strikes for higher wages, while the others keep on at the old rates, and the laborers who are at work thus support those who are idle, but after a time, when the one establishment has obtained an increase of pay, the others in their turn demand it, or in their turn refuse to work; and so the manufacturers, being attacked one by one, are thoroughly beaten. Sometimes an inconsiderate strike will be made, which the central board of the unions will not approve, and the recusants may be obliged to return to their work. In fact, the central authorities being naturally anxious to preserve their funds as intact as possible, are somewhat conservative in regard to extreme measures.

It will give the reader some idea of the growing power of these vast organizations to describe the means and numbers in a few of them.

"Trades' unions are of very various dimensions, from the 'Miners' National Association,' which comprises 54,000 members, to some less numerous even than the 'Progressive Carpenters,' who have not progressed to a higher figure than 130. The one which, though not the largest, and though very far from being the oldest, is, on the whole, perhaps entitled to rank above all the rest, is that of the 'Amalgamated Engineers,' established in January, 1851, which now possesses 308 branches or lodges, with altogether 43,000 members, a number increasing at the rate of 2,000 or 3,000 yearly. From two-thirds to three-fourths of all engineering workmen are supposed to belong to this Society. Of its lodges, 238, with 27,856 members, are in Scotland; and 11, with 1,371 members in Ireland. There are also 14 branches, containing 626 members in the British Colonies; 11, with 498 members in the United States; and 1, of 30 members, all English, at Croix, in the north of France. Next in order of merit may be placed the 'Amalgamated Carpenters,' though this is only one, and only second in point of magnitude among several associations in the same trade. It has 190 branches and 8,261 members, 2,500 of whom joined last year. Its rival, the 'Operative House Carpenters,' has 10,000 members, of whom 2,504 joined last year, distributed among 1,596 lodges. The 'Friendly Society of Operative Masons' consists of 278 lodges, and 17,702 members, having gained 4,760 of the latter in 1866. The 'Iron Founders' Union,' which has been 58 years in existence, numbers 11,150. These are specimens of what may be termed national unions. Among provincial or otherwise local associations, may be mentioned the boiler-makers, 9,000 strong; the London Bricklayers, 6,000; the Sheffield Bricklayers, 5,242, and the Manchester House Painters, 3,960, divided into 58 lodges, of which 14, containing 1,209 members, were formed in 1866. Of all the plasterers in the United Kingdom fifty per cent. are believed to be unionists. Then, regarded financially, some of the associations will be found to have resources sufficient, on occasions of great emergency, to admit of a single union's devoting £50,000 or £60,000 to the requirements of a single season. The Amalgamated Engineers, indeed, do nearly as much as this habitually. In 1865, a normal year, their income was £86,885, and their expenditure £49,000. They have, at present, an accumulated fund of about £140,000. The receipts of the Operative Masons last year were £18,640; their reserve fund amounts to £10,000. The average annual income of the Operative Carpenters is stated at £15,000. Of their amalgamated brethren the receipts and expenditure in 1865 were £10,487 and £6,733 respectively. Their balance in hand at the end of the same year was £8,320."

But this great power which these associations now wield is only a tithe of what their ambitious leaders aim at. They expect to extend the unions throughout Great Britain and to confederate them, and they have already sent deputations to the Continent to form a confederacy of laborers' unions throughout Europe. Similar deputations will, undoubtedly, visit this country; and their grand ambition is to form such an organization of labor throughout the civilized world, that wherever the laborers in any trade or branch of work choose to strike for higher wages or shorter term of labor, and their demands are judged reasonable by the union authorities, the whole body of laborers "from Archangel to San Francisco" shall contribute of their savings to support them.

Under this grand federation of labor, modifying all forms of political government throughout the world, the leaders expect at length to right the century-long abuses and wrongs of labor, and place it at last on a full equality with capital, and to force into its grasp all those profits which so long have been capital's alone.

They argue very justly that in this tremendous struggle labor would have a great advantage. It would be united, while capital is usually in the hands of individuals, who are rivals, or in no way closely associated with one another; that employers of labor are not a class, as are laborers, and that their joint purpose and aim are to attain such wealth as no longer to need to organize labor, and thus to have their proportion. They argue, too, that the laborers united can hold out longer than capitalists in the struggle, because the laborer during his forced idleness is not consuming his capital, which are his muscles and physical powers and his experience, while the capitalist is all the while losing his, which consists of machinery, or money borrowed at interest, or buildings, or stocks of goods, all of which are either deteriorating or are yielding no return.

When the capitalist's property is gone, he has nothing; but the laborer, who has his own living on the savings of other workmen, has at the end all he ever had.

Therefore the capitalist who fears not only losing his capital but his business, as others may secure his custom, and who is by nature easy and timid, will be sure to yield first; and all the worse if the laborer is confederated with all the workers in all other branches of production. The hopes of the trades' unions are accordingly high; and they confidently expect soon to control the labor market both of Europe and America.

Mr. THORNTON states that in every contest they have had in Great Britain for the last quarter of a century with capital, though apparently often beaten, they have always come out victorious. This will continue to be the case, Mr. THORNTON argues, unless capitalists try their only means of defence—that is, association of their own body. If there should be formed any unions of employers, in the least corresponding to the trades' unions, the capitalists would utterly defeat the laborers; for now the workers in one shop or factory support the strikers or non-workers in another; but then employers could unite to "lock out" not only the strikers but all who aided them; and, as the laborers must have means to live, and their "box funds" would soon be exhausted, while the capitalists could always support themselves, the laborers would inevitably yield first. If union be tried against union, capital would win the final victory. But Mr. THORNTON agrees with the union leaders, that capitalists can, with great difficulty, be united.

CAN UNIONS ULTIMATELY SUCCEED?

Mr. THORNTON has not merely contributed most valuable facts and suggestions on this important subject, but he has also added to its science and of course to that of Political Economy.

In fact, he has fairly tripped up the old economists, as Mr. MILL with the generosity of his character has frankly acknowledged in the last *Fortnightly Review*.

The old theorem on this subject was that there was a certain sum in every community to be appropriated for the payment of labor, called "the wage-fund," and that the rate of wages depended on the proportion of this fund to the number of laborers, so that nothing could permanently raise the rate of wages, but what diminished the number of laborers or increased the "fund." This was substantially the view of most economists. Wages must depend like all commodities on the relation of the supply—*i. e.*, the number of workers—to the demand—*i. e.*, the quantity of the wage-fund. Therefore strikers or unions could not permanently raise wages.

Mr. THORNTON, in a most heretical manner, questions the very existence of a "wage-fund." He does not detect it in any individual. No one has any exact amount which he purposes applying to the payment of labor. His "wage-fund" is a most variable quantity, lying between the amount which will just support himself and his family with the necessaries of life, and the utmost limit which he can spend for luxuries and indulgences.

If the individual is a manufacturer, his wage-fund is equally indefinite; it may be merely his profits over and above all that he spends for luxuries, or it may be a portion of his profits, or it may be all his income over what is indispensable for necessities. If the fund does not exist with individuals, it cannot with the community. The reader will see the bearing of this on the question whether strikes and unions can permanently raise wages. But Mr. THORNTON goes further.

He controverts the almost universally-received axiom that "price depends alone on supply and demand," and in a series of very ingenious instances (which it is not necessary here to quote) shows the exceptions to the law. The practical direction, however, of his very novel reasoning is, that labor is a marked exception to this law from various plain causes.

In this article, the dealers, *i. e.*, the laborers, are the many, and the customers, *i. e.*, the employers, are the few. The dealers are obliged to sell without reserve, as their commodity will not *keep*, and they have no means of living, while the customers can wait. They are also forced to let the customers take the initiative in fixing the price. In this case, price is determined not so much by demand and supply, nor by the competition of dealers, (as in other articles,) but mainly by the competition of customers. And to add to the unfortunate position of the laborers, in all past history the employers have combined either tacitly or openly to determine wages.

What would be the effect in any other business, if dealers were obliged to sell all their goods *at once*, and the customers fixed the first price, and the latter could wait and the former not, and the merchants were many and buyers few, and the latter combined and the former worked separately? It may be believed that thus far in the history of the working classes, they have got far less than their share of that mysterious sum—the "wage-fund!"

Mr. THORNTON thus reaches the point that in previous ages, labor has not got anything like the share which it could from the profits of capital, and that there is still in all countries a large variable sum on which labor can continually encroach without driving capital away, and in so many cases as almost to constitute the rule, without diminishing its profits. He shows that in fact trades' unions and strikes have raised the rate of wages in England; and, in theory, they ought to do so, often without even lessening profits. His instances in which wages can be raised and profits continue the same, are very convincingly and clearly given, but space forbids to quote them. Even if, however, profits were diminished, he still holds that labor could fairly claim that it could get up to the point of entirely stripping capital of profits and forcing it away. He, of course, admits it to be possible that trades' unions may go so far as to destroy the "geese" (for such the capitalists would be if they permitted it) that layed "the golden eggs;" but he regards the whole struggle with the eye of a philosopher. Labor desires a larger portion of the profits of production, and for this purpose makes use of combination and refusal to work. This is perfectly right and proper. Capital desires to keep all it can of these profits, and uses all its means for the purpose. This also is right and proper. Of the final and peaceful settlement of the struggle, which he believes possible in coöperation, we have not space to speak.

C. L. B.

LAW REPORTS.

THE LAW COURTS FOR JULY.

The July term of the Law Courts will commence on Tuesday, July 6th inst. The Special Oyer and Terminer, appointed by Governor HOFFMAN, and held by Judge CARDOZO, will on that day commence business with the petit jury, which has been summoned. Several important criminal cases, it is expected, will be tried during the week. The Supreme Court, Special Term, held by Judge BARNARD, has been adjourned to the 12th inst., at which time an interesting action, which has been partly tried, will be concluded. Mr. Justice SUTHERLAND is appointed to hold the Supreme Court Chambers. The calendar of this branch, which is made up by the Clerk semi-monthly, is not as large as usual.

In the Superior Court Chambers and Special Term, Judge MONELL will hold Court for the first two weeks of July, commencing on Tuesday, the 6th inst. In pursuance of a rule already announced, this Court will, during vacation, open each day at 12 o'clock M.

Judge BRADY will continue for some time yet to hold the Chambers and Special Term of the Common Pleas. Judge BARRETT is taking a short tour in Europe, and the health of First Judge CHAS. P. DALY is not good, hence Judge BRADY has consented to continue in the branch where he has been for the last month.

The Marine Court will hold a Trial Term two days in the week for the trial of the most urgent cases, and a Judge will sit every day at Chambers and Special Term for the purpose of hearing motions and transacting *ex parte* business.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Moore, Alderman.

HELD FOR TRIAL.

Robert Roberts, of No. 6 Carlisle-street, was held for trial yesterday on the complaint of Rosanna Hones, who accused him of having stabbed her, as already reported. The other woman, Mary Ann McCloskey, was unable to appear.

A PICKPOCKET.

James Many, now an inmate of the House of Detention, appeared in the Court yesterday and accused John Logan of having stolen a silver watch from his person while in the street. The prisoner was held for trial.

MAYHEM.

A row occurred on Saturday night in Oak-street, when Thomas Welsh, of No. 144 Cherry-street, bit off a piece of George Wells' lip. The assailant was arrested, but on being arraigned before the acting Magistrate, he was promptly discharged.

Jefferson Market—Ledwith, Justice.

BOLD THEFT OF MONEY.

On Saturday afternoon, as Peter Bruner, of Nos. 75 and 77 King-st., was passing through that street with a paper parcel in his hand containing $1,650 in national bank bills, he was somewhat astonished by a man giving the name of Joseph Morgan, stopping him, and snatching from his grasp the valuable package. Pursuit was immediately given, when the thief became frightened at the advent of Officer McKeon, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct. He then threw the stolen money into an area, but was arrested and arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday, when he was held for trial.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 3, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000	U.S. 6s, '81, R.	117¼	300	Wells Fargo	27
71,500	U.S. 6s, '81, C.	117¼	100	do......b30	28
500	do.....small	116½	100	do.	26¾
3,000	U. S. 5-20 R. '62.	117¼	100	do......s60	26
100,000	U. S.5-20 C., '62..	122	100	do.	26
5,000	U.S.5-20 R., '64.	117¾	10	Nassau Bank	104
1,000	U.S.5-20 C., '64 c	117¾	100	Amer. M. U. Ex.	41½
20,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '65,	118¾	200	Adams Ex...b. c.	60¼
10,000	do.	118⅞	600	New-York Cen...c	195⅞
12,500	do.........c	118⅜	200	do.	196
60,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65,		200	do.	195¾
	new.........c	116⅜	200	do......c	195¾
40,000	U.S.5-20sR., '67c	116⅜	100	do.	195⅞
10,000	do.	116½	100	do......b4	195⅞
95,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	116⅜	100	Hud. R.	163¾
60,000	do..	116½	100	do......c	163¾
110,000	do.........c	116⅜	200	Harlem R.	144
1,500	U.S. 5-20 C., '68..	116⅜	300	Reading	98¼
10,000	do.	116½	200	do.	98⅜
10,000	U.S. 5s,10-40 C..	108⅜	300	do......c	98⅜
10,000	Tenn. 6s. new..	57	200	Lake S.&Mich. S.c	109⅜
89,000	do.	57⅝	100	do.......c	109¼
10,000	do.	57⅝	400	do.	109⅛
5,000	N. C. St. 6s.	51⅝	100	do.	109¼
5,000	N. C. S. 6s. new.	51⅜	600	do.......c	109⅜
10,000	do........c.	51⅜	100	do......b5	109⅜
10,000	do.	51⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts	106
40,000	do.	51	1200	do.	106¼
70,000	do.	50	200	do.......c	106⅛
10,000	do......b10	50⅛	200	do.	106⅜
20,000	do......b10	50	300	Chi. & N. W.	82⅜
1,000	Mo. St. 6s.	87½	400	do.......c	82⅜
3,000	N.Y.St B.L.R.	108¼	15	do.	83
5,000	Tol. & W., C. C.		100	Chi. & N.W. Pf.	96⅛
	Bds.	82	200	do.	96⅛
5,000	Alt. & T. H. inc.	75½	200	do.	96¼
4,000	C., C. & Ind.		300	Chi. & R. I. R.	118⅜
	Cen. 1st M.	83¾	400	Mil. & St. P.	75¼
5,000	Mich. Cen. 8s,		300	Tol. W. & W......c	73⅛
	new bds.	128	100	do.	73½
5,000	Chic. B. &Q. 8s,		100	P., Ft. W. & Chi.	156⅜
	ex int.	108	200	do...bet. call	157
15	Cent. Nat. Bank..	112	50	do.	157¼
100	Pacific Mail...b4	91	100	Chi. & Alt.	160⅛
200	do......b30	91½	100	N. J. C. R.	102
400	do.	90⅝	200	do.	101¼
10	Del. & Hud. Can.		100	do.	101⅛
	bet. call	131	100	do.	101¼
200	Wells-Fargo	29	200	Morris & Essex	89⅛
140	do.	28	100	H. & St. Jos.	119
100	do......s60	27	100	C., C. & Ind. C.R.	38
200	do......s30	27			

SECOND BOARD—12 O'CLOCK.

$500	U.S. 6s, '81, R.	117¼	$10,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '65,	
500	U. S. 6s, '81, C..	117¼		new.	116⅜
10,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '64.	117¾	5,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '67 c	116¼
			10,000	do.	116⅜

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

200	Pacific Mail	90¾	100	Lake Shore & M.	109¼
200	do.	90⅞	100	do.	109⅜
200	W. Un. Tel.	38⅝	400	Clev. & Pitts	106½
100	do.	38½	100	N. W. Common	82⅝
100	Hudson R.	163¼	100	do.	82½
100	do.	163⅜	100	Rock Island	118⅜
			100	do.	118⅜

MONDAY, July 5—P. M.

The week past was one of unusual stringency in the Money market. The state of things in Wall-street was for several days unprecedented in the months of June or July. The pressure was understood to be at least partially a made up affair for Stock and Money jobbing purposes, and this circumstance caused the holders of the Railway Stocks, supposed to have been chiefly arrived at by the parties engaged locking up or charging enormous rates for the customary Money balances employed on the Street, to support their market the more firmly, and to pay from day to day from ⅛ to ½ ₱ cent. for the use of Money overnight, or what amounted to the same thing, to pay these rates for turning stocks one, two or three days. It had been quite evident, however, for several weeks, that a somewhat severe liquidation in the banking movement of the City was going on almost from necessity, to bring the condition of the Banks within the greatly reduced Greenback basis upon which they were lending Money, as compared with the corresponding season in 1868 and in 1867. This process did not begin until the second week in June, (5th to 12th) since when their Loans and Discounts have been contracted from $275,919,000 to $258,368,000, or about seventeen and a half million of dollars. They now stand twenty-three and a half millions below the 1st of July last year, while the lawful-money basis, in Gold and Greenbacks, is now brought within something like a relative proportion to Deposits and Circulation. The necessity for further contraction might possibly have ended week before last, but for the determination of the party in Stocks and Money above referred to, to follow up their advantages and to make the most out of the position of the Banks in respect to their lawful Money basis before the July Dividends could be felt in favor of greater freedom of movement.

Corresponding in time with the embarrassments here referred to, the Secretary of the Treasury found himself with much larger Currency balances from the free collections in June of the Internal Revenues than he expected, and although a liberal proportion of these stood to the credit of the United States Treasurer in the National Bank Depositories of the Department in the interior, the balance unemployed at New-York was much heavier than really needful, and as he soon became convinced by the result of his 1st of July schedule of the Public Debt, larger than was proper for the economical working of the Treasury. The excess of his June receipts over any calculation that he had made upon them, is said to be at least $6,000,000; to one-half of which amount he promptly ordered extra purchases of United States 5-20s on Saturday last, and will probably follow up this order with further purchases this week or next. Should his July revenues come in with the same promptness as in June, there is no reason to suppose that he will limit such purchases to any given amount, as under the existing laws of Congress he has no authority to contract the Greenback Circulation below $356,000,000, nor to call in the 3 ₱ cent. Greenback Certificates held by the Banks without their consent.

In this connection it is probably due to Mr. BOUTWELL, who is still comparatively new to the great and at all times embarrassing duties of his office, to say that he acts with commendable promptness upon his convictions of what is best for the Government and the trade and banking movements of the country. And when he finds himself in a certain sense embarrassed by the very richness of his incoming Revenues and the steady, if not large, economies in his expenditures, he manifests no stubborn unwillingness to take the advice of the President and his colleagues in the Cabinet, and no reluctance to listen to the remonstrances which have reached Washington, not from Wall-street, but from the Great West, against the undue retention of heavy Currency balances in the Treasury, to the detriment of trade, when it is clearly seen that the distribution of our Greenback and National Bank Note Circulation through the South and West is wider than it has ever been known at Mid-Summer, leaving the New-York Banks with only forty-six or seven millions of Greenbacks and Greenback Certificates against seventy-two or three millions last July, and with little or no National Bank Circulation on hand. This difference being partially accounted for by the fact that his own Currency balances on the first of the month were much larger than required for the proper and economical working of the Treasury, he is the more ready to accommodate his movements to the emergency, especially as in doing so he makes a large saving of Interest for the Sinking Fund, and immediately advances the public credit.

Aside from the Money market the trade of the week was on a liberal scale in the way of Domestic Produce. Exports and the Import entries and Customs Duties show little or no falling off.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, July 3, compare as follows with the previous week and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$2,063,261
Increase in Specie	3,263,127
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	1,426,657
Decrease in Deposits	1,845,228
Increase in Circulation	3,188

	July 4, '68.	July 3, '69.	June 26, '69.
National Capital	$73,457,700	$73,914,907	$74,257,700
Local Capital	9,962,500	11,250,305	10,350,305
Total Capital	$83,420,200	$75,163,212	$84,608,005
Loans	281,945,931	258,368,471	260,431,732
Gold and G'd Notes	11,954,730	23,520,267	20,257,140
Other Legal Tender	72,125,939	46,737,263	48,163,920
Deposits	221,050,806	179,929,467	181,774,695
Circulation	34,032,463	34,217,973	34,214,785
In Sub-Treasury	83,425,934	80,046,493	87,809,109

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	June 26, '69.	July 3, '69.	July 4, '68.
On deposits	$181,774,695	$179,929,467	$221,050,806
Circulation	34,214,785	34,217,973	34,032,466
Total	$215,999,480	$214,146,440	$255,083,272
25 ₱ cent. would be..	$53,999,870	$53,536,610	$63,770,818
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	68,421,060	70,257,530	84,080,669
Excess	$14,921,190	$16,720,920	$20,309,851
Rate for Money	10 ₱ cent.	10 ₱ cent.	4 ₱ cent.

The sales of Gold during Saturday advanced on Friday's last price from 136⅝ to 137@137⅛ ₱ cent., closing about 137 ₱ cent. Exchange on London dull at 109½@109⅝ ₱ cent. The Treasury Office received during the week for Gold Customs $1,786,830, and paid out $7,213,816 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt. A larger amount of Gold Interest Checks have been issued for the July Interest than shown by the actual payments, which will come into the report of the following week. The payments are not so promptly called for as for the first three days of last July, by $2,700,000. The Banks gain on their Gold averages of the week $3,263,000—the average being a rising one. They lose $1,426,000 in Greenbacks by the withdrawals, in an irregular way, by certain Brokers trading for and upon the high rates of Money. The Treasury paid out $2,327,000 on its extra purchases of United States 5-20s, and the Greenback average at Bank is probably a rising one. The liquidation of Loans on the present Bank Statement is $2,062,000; the decrease on the general line of Deposits, $1,845,000.

The Money market worked easier than on Thursday and Friday, and the rates to the Brokers over the holiday were 10 ₱ cent. per annum (7 in Gold) to ⅛ ₱ cent. for the three days.

The extra purchases of United States 5-20s, $3,000,000 in amount, by the Secretary of the Treasury, at noon Saturday, were of the following Brokers. The whole amount offered was something less than five millions:

Jay, Cooke & Co.	$942,000	at	116 45@116 65
Fisk & Hatch	400,000	at	116 50@116 64
Vermilye & Co.	450,000	at	116 62½
Baker & Kitchen	50,000	at	116 08
W. T. Hatch & Son	30,000	at	116 12@116 31
Smith, Randolph & Co.	40,000	at	116 49
Marx & Co.	471,000	at	116 45@116 65
Fanshawe & Co.	472,000	at	116 45@116 65
C. M. Schott, Jr.	80,000	at	116 48@116 55
Chase & Higginson	65,000	at	116 49
Total	$3,000,000		

At the Stock Exchange the Public Funds ruled in correspondence with the above awards, and at the close of business they were partially higher on a scarcity of some of the 5-20s for cash delivery.

The descriptions of the United States 5-20s bought by the Secretary are as follows:

1867s	$2,621,000	1864s	$40,000
1865s	265,000	1862s	74,000
Total			$3,000,000

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,842,459, against the total entries of $2,959,811 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,634,936, against $3,113,799 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $852,957, against $3,227,532 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $1,786,830. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 7,833 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 7,437.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, since July 1, 1868, are as follows, the figures being official to June 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

July	$23,861,215	March	$33,021,623
August	32,113,900	April	31,536,384
September	22,378,538	May	26,646,394
October	19,439,928	June 5	5,432,230
November	18,008,004	June 12	5,635,850
December	13,831,597	June 19	6,355,731
January	22,321,251	June 26	5,204,934
February	23,944,525	July 3	4,842,459
Total Fiscal Year 1869			$285,447,842
Total Fiscal Year 1868			*237,712,435
Increased Import entries, 1869			$47,735,407

* Official.

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, since July 1, 1868, is as follows:

July	$11,071,975	March	$12,588,895
August	13,327,188	April	15,409,087
September	12,200,340	May	16,076,808
October	14,705,901	June 1	3,676,497
November	14,408,798	June 8	3,587,763
December	14,987,285	June 15	4,353,482
January	13,153,017	June 22	4,427,531
February	10,824,312	June 29	3,634,936
Total Fiscal Year 1869			$168,383,694
Total Fiscal Year 1868			*174,558,419
Decreased Export, 1869			$6,174,725
Gold, July 3, 1869			137 ₱ cent.
Gold, July 4, 1868			140⅜ ₱ cent.

*Official.

The Exports of Specie of all descriptions from New-York, since July 1, 1868, are as follows:

July	$10,594,558	March	$2,389,989
August	4,690,929	April	1,767,601
September	1,954,723	May	2,812,880
October	1,606,739	June 5	527,242
November	1,181,085	June 12	408,024
December	1,717,905	June 19	101,102
January	3,214,380	June 26	640,767
February	3,232,083	July 3	852,957
Total Fiscal Year 1869			$37,279,653
Total Fiscal Year 1868			*76,309,886
Decreased Specie Export 1869			$39,030,233

*Official.

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since July 1, 1868, are as follows:

July	$3,112,094	January	$1,809,536
August	3,254,947	February	1,259,226
September	2,847,832	March	842,920
October	921,725	April	1,105,901
November	1,102,912	May	1,825,507
December	784,424	June	263,252
Total Fiscal Year 1869			$19,419,278
Total Fiscal Year 1868			36,726,790
Decreased California receipts			$17,307,512

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since July 1, 1868:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
July	$9,555,594	July	$18,798,213
August	12,263,844	August	1,222,446
September	13,279,459	September	2,383,133
October	10,448,223	October	341,449
November	7,638,888	November	16,485,908
December	6,557,537	December	2,539,900
January	9,702,415	January	18,512,453
February	12,179,726	February	1,923,544
March	13,241,405	March	3,698,831
April	10,936,268	April	4,655,490
May	10,034,613	May	12,681,439
June	8,847,210	June	3,131,675
Total F. Y., 1869..	$124,688,174	Total F. Y., 1869..	$86,325,756
Total F. Y., 1868..	113,529,891	Total F. Y., 1868..	73,485,266

Customs July 1 to July 3, 1869	$898,652
Customs July 1 to July 4, 1868	908,080
Gold interest paid July 1 to July 3, 1869	6,766,107
Gold interest paid July 1 to July 4, 1868	9,983,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		July 4, '68.
Amer. Gold Coin	137⅛@137	140⅜
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	122¼@122	113⅛
Consolidated 5-20s...120 with div. @ 116⅛ x. d.		109
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s	108⅛@108⅜	107
New-York Central	196⅞@198⅛@194⅝@196	134⅜
Rock Island	118⅜@117@118⅜	105⅛
Michigan Southern	107⅛@110⅛@109⅜	91⅛
Hudson River	165⅛@163¾	139⅛
Northwestern	82⅜@80⅜@82⅜	77⅛
Fort Wayne and Chicago	156⅜@156⅛	109
Cleveland and Pittsburg	101⅛@98@106⅜	87
Reading	98⅛@98⅜	97⅜
Northwestern Pref	95⅛@96⅜	80⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	33@33	30
Pacific Mail	87⅛@91⅜	99
St. Paul Preferred	86⅛@86@86⅛	78⅛
St. Paul Common	76⅛@74⅜@75⅛	64
Toledo and Wabash	73⅛@72⅛@73⅛	48⅛
Mariposa Preferred	17@16	8⅛

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds closed firm after the purchases of the day by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Railways were also generally firm, and several of the New-York and Western lines higher than on Friday. The State Bonds, except North Carolinas, new, steady. Pacific Mail advanced to 92 ₱ cent. The Brokers left the Street early to enjoy the holiday adjournment to Tuesday forenoon.

The following quotations were made at the close, as compared with Friday night:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	108¼	108⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	122	122
United States 5-20s of 1867	116⅜	116½
American Gold Coin	136⅝	137
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	57⅞	57½
Virginia Bonds, old	58	57½
Missouri Bonds	87½	87
North Carolina Bonds, new	52	50
Louisiana Levee 6s	66⅜	66½
New-York Central	195⅝	196
Reading Railway	98⅜	98½
Chicago and Rock Island	118⅜	118⅜
Northwest Common	82⅜	82⅞
Northwest Preferred	96⅛	96⅜
Michigan Southern	109⅜	109⅜
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	156⅜	156⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	105⅛	106⅜
Pacific Mail Company	90⅝	91⅝
St. Paul Preferred	86	86⅛
St. Paul Common	75⅝	75⅛
Toledo and Wabash	72⅜	73⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅜	33
Mariposa Preferred	16	16
Hudson River	163¾	163¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent., reg., 1881	117	5-20 coup., n. i. 1865	116⅜
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	117⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	116⅜
5-20 reg., 1862	117⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	116⅜
5-20 coup., 1862	121⅞	10-40 reg	107⅞
5-20 coup., 1864	117⅛	10-40 coup	108⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	118⅛	6s Currency	106

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ill. Canal bds, '70	102	Louisiana 6s, levee bds	66⅛
Ill. coup. 6s. '77	102	California 7s	127
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	102	Connecticut 6s	98
Ill. War Loan	102	Rhode Island 6s	99
Indiana 5 ₱ c., W. L.	95	Alabama 5s	62⅛
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '73	100	Alabama 8s	95
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '78	98	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	108
Tenn. 6s, ex coup	61⅛	N.Y. Coupon B. Loan	108
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	57⅜	N.Y. 7s Canal l'n. '70	100
Virginia 6s, ex coup	61	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal. '72	102
Virginia 6s, new bds	61	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal. '73	102
North Carolina 6s	57⅛	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal. '74	102
North Car. 6s, n. bds	49⅞	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal. '75	102
Missouri 6s	87	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal. '77	102⅛
Mis'ri 6s, H.& S.Jo.Iss.	90	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal. '78	102⅛
Louisiana 6s	68	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal. '76	97

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	128	Corn Exchange	132
America	141	St. Nicholas	116
State of New-York	112	Commonwealth	118
Ocean	95	Imp. and Traders'	133
American Exchange	113⅛	Park	155
Chatham	155	Manuf's and Merch's	116
Bank of the Republic	118	Central National	112
Metropolitan	137	Fourth National	108
Market	125	Ninth National	110⅛
Nassau	104	Tenth National	93
Shoe and Leather	133	Bank'rs' and Brokers'	109

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Gal. & Chic. Ex	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s., r. est.	88	Gal. & Chic., 2d M.	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s., sub.	88	Chic. & R. I., 1st M.	101
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	87	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	93⅛
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	82⅛	Morris & Essex, 1st M	98
H. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869-70	101	Morris & Essex, 2d M.	96⅛
Harlem, 1st M.	100	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100
Mic. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '69-72	126	N. Jersey Cen., 2d M.	100
Mich. C. 8s, new, 1M. '82	128	P.F.W. &Ch., 2d M.	98
M.S.&N.I S.F., 7 ₱ c.	97	Chic. & Alt., Income	92
Pacific R. 7s, g. by M.	93	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	95
Ill. Cen. 7 p. ct., 1870	120	Ohio & Miss. Con.	84
Alt. & T. H., 1st M.	93	Dub. & S. City 1st M.	92
Alt. & T. H., 2d M. pf	83	Peninsula R. R. Bds	90
Alt. & T. H., 2d M. I.	76	Mil. & St. P. 8s, 1st M.	104
Chi. & N. W., 1 Mst.	93⅛	Mil. & St. P. 7 3-10, 1st M	93
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	98	Marietta & Cin., 1st M	89
Del. L. & W., 2d M.	96	Chic. & Mil., 1st M.	86
Tol. W. & W. C.C.S.F.	81	Col., Chic. & I. 1st M.	83⅛
Gt. Wes., 2d M., 1893	77	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95⅛
Ill. & S. Iowa, 1st M.	79		

The gross income of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Company for the fiscal years ending Dec. 31, 1867 and 1868, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, was as follows:

	1867.	1868.
From passengers	$1,213,525 43	$1,224,681 51
From freight	2,354,225 40	2,542,742 91
From mail	52,000 00	70,412 49
From express	148,385 52	89,163 97
From miscellaneous	31,217 23	86,207 10
Total	$3,809,353 58	$4,013,207 98
Expenses, viz.:		
Renewal of iron and superstructure	$264,912 93	$287,064 04
Maintenance of roadway and structures	633,491 20	624,579 41
Maintenance of cars, engines, &c.	449,469 34	489,389 66
General transportation expenses	1,439,008 85	1,488,586 68
Total	$2,786,882 32	$2,889,619 79
Leaving a net income of	$1,022,471 26	$1,123,588 19

Compared with the previous year, the gross earnings of 1868 show an increase of $203,854 40; with an increase in expenses of $102,737 47, making the increase of net earnings $101,116 93.

The receipts and expenditures during the year were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Gross income, as above	$4,013,207 98
From consolidated mortgage bonds	615,000 00
Bills payable	1,308 00
Materials and supplies, less than 1867	24,546 80
Fuel, less than 1867	6,848 42
Cash, (balance of 1867)	151,171 98
Wabash elevator stock, (sold)	10,000 00
From connecting roads, (balance of 1867)	35,000 11
Total	$4,857,083 29

EXPENDITURES, &C.

Operating expenses, as above	$2,889,619 79
Equipment	19,300 83
Construction	284,180 88
Interest less unpaid coupons	1,181,320 03
Jacksonville Depot Company	1,765 48
Quincy Railway Bridge Company	1,800 00
Meredosia Bridge Company	15,184 90
Hannibal and Naples Railroad Company	3,669 00
Bills payable of 1867, paid	15,420 00
Coupons of past year paid	16,030 00
Cash on deposit	106,077 42
269 sinking fund bonds paid off	269,000 00
Due from connecting roads, individuals, &c.	22,739 22
Due from United States Post Office, &c.	28,945 73
Total, as above	$4,857,083 29

The length of road operated is as follows: In Ohio, 75.5 miles; in Indiana, 166.9 miles; Main road in Illinois, 212.4 miles; Keokuk branch, 41.2 miles; Naples branch, 4 miles; Camp Point to Quincy, (leased,) 22 miles—total length of road operated, 522 miles. The equipment comprises 105 locomotives, 48 passenger, 4 smoking, 29 mail and baggage, 1,077 box freight, 404 stock, 243 platform, 146 coal, 44 caboose, and 30 dumping cars. The number of miles run by locomotives has been 1,132,321.

INCOME ACCOUNT.

Net income, as above	$1,123,588 19
Balance from previous year	491,512 82
Consolidated mortgage bonds sold	615,000 00
Total	$2,230,101 01
Construction and equipment	$303,481 71
Sinking fund bonds paid	269,000 00
Interest	1,226,622 53
Balance	430,996 77
Total	$2,230,101 01

TREASURER'S GENERAL BALANCE.

Road bed and equipment	$21,850,000 00
Messrs. Griswold, White and Worden, Trustees	1,195,000 00
Materials on hand	135,168 28
Fuel on hand	102,164 86
United States Post Office Department	28,945 73
Bills receivable	7,309 53
Equalization account	34,274 08
Uncollected freight earnings	623 42
Meredosia Bridge	49,813 87
Hannibal and Naples Railroad Company	13,669 00
Illinois and Mississippi Telegraph Company	11,989 00
Jacksonville Depot Building Company	3,765 48
Quincy Railroad Bridge	3,900 00
South Shore Line	800 00
Sundry balances	14,128 26
Cash on deposit	106,077 42
Total	$23,259,817 27
General stock	$5,700,000 00
Preferred stock	1,000,000 00
First mortgage bonds Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company	900,000 00
First mortgage bonds Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company	2,500,000 00
First mortgage bonds Great Western Railway Company (east of Decatur)	45,000 00
First mortgage bonds Great Western Railway Company (west of Decatur)	1,000,000 00
First mortgage bonds Great Western Railway Company of 1859	2,500,000 00
First mortgage bonds Quincy and Toledo Railroad Company	500,000 00
First mortgage bonds Illinois and Southern Iowa Railroad Company	300,000 00
Second mortgage bonds Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company	1,000,000 00
Second mortgage bonds Wabash and Western Railway Company	1,500,000 00
Second mortgage bonds Great Western Railway Company of 1859	2,500,000 00
Equipment bonds Toledo and Wabash Railway Company	600,000 00
Consolidated mortgage bonds Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company	2,700,000 00
Coupons 1865–67	48,210 74
Bills payable	1,308 00
Balance of income account	430,996 77
Total	$23,259,717 27

President—AZARIAH BOODY.

Assistant President—Warren Colburn.

Directors—Azariah Boody, Isaac H. Knox, A. M. White, William Kidd, James R. Jesup, Abraham B. Baylis, Theron R. Butler, Wm. I. Schenck, New-York; Wm. Mason, Taunton, Mass.; George Cecil, Logansport; C. M. Smith, Springfield; C. A. Savage, Quincy; Warren Colburn, Toledo; James Spears, Lafayette; J. N. Drummond, Toledo.

Secretary and Treasurer—J. N. Drummond.

General Superintendent—George H. Burrows.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau-st.,

offer for sale the following desirable securities:

INDIANAPOLIS AND VINCENNES RAILROAD, first mortgage, 7 per cent. bonds, guaranteed by the PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL and other railroad corporations. Price, 85 and accrued interest.

MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD, first mortgage, 8 per cent. bonds. Price, 85 and accrued interest.

MISSOURI VALLEY RAILROAD, first mortgage, 7 per cent. GOLD BONDS. Price, 92½ and accrued interest in currency.

BONDS of the COUNTY OF LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, 10 per cent. free of tax, strongly guaranteed. Price, par and accrued interest.

ALSO, 7 per cent. BONDS of CITY OF OSWEGO.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured Bonds, and upon application full information will be furnished.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF KISSAM & CO., NO. 36 Wall-st.—We offer for sale on favorable terms Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Bonds "Public Park Loan." These bonds are for $1,000 each, have forty-six years to run, and interest payable 1st January and July.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 3, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	11	Butter, pkgs.	2,657
Cotton, bales	2,491	Cheese, pkgs.	9,484
Eggs, bbls.	816	Tallow, pkgs.	84
Flour, bbls.	11,418	Oil Cake, pkgs.	120
Wheat, bushels	132,484	Tobacco, hhds.	498
Corn, bushels	84,187	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	216
Oats, bushels	31,870	Whisky, bbls.	147
Beans, bushels	36	Molasses, bbls.	80
Hops, bales	305	Rice, pkgs.	91
Hides, No.	1,278	Cotton Seed, bags	136
Hides, bundles	204	Copper, bbls.	73
Leather, sides	5,836	Starch, pkgs.	450
Petroleum, ref., bbls.	5,045	Lard Oil, bbls.	50
Pork, bbls.	33	Beeswax, pkgs.	8
Cut Meats, pkgs.	58	Goat Skins, bales	70
Lard, pkgs.	50	Wool, bales	779

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Helvetia*, for Liverpool—135,635 lbs. Bacon, 224 hhds. Tobacco, 15 tcs. do., 112 bales Cotton, 300 bbls. Flour, 31,746 bushels Wheat, 101 tcs. Beef, 43 bbls. Pork, 7 hhds. Head, 236,180 lbs. Lard, 4 cases Oil Bergamot, 180,100 lbs. Cheese, 109 bales Hops, 240 bags Bones, 78 boxes Bark, 13 cases Essential Oils, 1 bbl. Bladders.

By the brig *Lindheim*, for Penarth Roads—14,451 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Hubert*, for Queenstown—19,341 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Tasso*, for Cork—14,003 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *India*, for Glasgow—138,934 lbs. Cheese, 58,393 lbs. Bacon, 4,911 bbls. Flour, 6 bbls. Grease, 10,318 lbs. Lard, 65 cases Sewing-machines, 25 pkgs. Clothes-pins, 143 hhds. Tobacco, 29,084 bushels Wheat, 27 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 8,600 Staves, 44,000 lbs. Tallow, 15 casks Beef.

By the *City of Antwerp*, for Liverpool—35 bales Furs, 1,388,623 lbs. Cheese, 442,400 lbs. Bacon, 74,298 lbs. Lard, 100 tierces Beef, 100 bbls. Flour, 31 pkgs. Machinery, 6 bales Waste Silk, 5 bbls. American Isinglass, 6 cases Oil-burners, 334 bales Cotton, 12 bbls. Bladders, 10 cases Hardware, 6 pkgs. Skins, 332 bales Hops.

By the bark *Probo*, for Penarth Roads—21,445 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Neptune*, for Liverpool—80 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 39 hhds. Tobacco, 673 boxes Lobsters, 742 bags Divi-divi.

By the steamer *New-York*, for Bremen—451 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 41 pkgs Bristles, 100 bales Hogshair, 3,513 bushels Rye, 144 hhds. Tobacco, 222 pkgs Tobacco, stems and strips, 716 bbls. Resin, 100 tierces Beef.

ASHES—Have been dull to-day, and nearly nominal in price. Small lots of Pots were sold at $7 37½@$7 62½ ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls unsettled. Stock, 631 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been inactive at unchanged prices, including Java at 21c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 8½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 15c.@19c.; Manila, 16c.@18½c.; Mexican, 16c.@18½c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been very firm, though but lightly dealt in. Sales, 1,645 bales, (of which 168 bales were to arrive,) including 442 bales to spinners, 256 bales to speculators, and 947 bales to shippers. Also, 100 bales low Middling, July delivery, at 33⅛c.; 280 bales do., November delivery, part at 26⅛c.; 500 bales do., December delivery, at 26c.; 200 bales do., October to December delivery, on private terms; and 100 bales do., Dec. 10 to January, at 26c. ₱ lb. The week's business in this line, Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA notice thus, in their circular of this date: "Our market for the week has been active, closing firm at an advance of 1c. ₱ lb. from the opening prices of Saturday last. The offerings of Cotton are small, and holders exact the full market quotations. The total sales for the week have been 20,916 bales, including 10,245 bales to spinners, 9,600 bales to speculators, 923 bales to exporters and 48 bales in transit. For future delivery we note the following sales: For July, 100 bales Low Middlings, on private terms; for October, on basis of Low Middling, 100 bales, on private terms; for November, on basis of Low Middling, 100 bales at 26⅛c.; for November and December, on basis of Low Middling, 50 bales at 25⅛c., and 300 bales Low Middling at 26⅛c.; for December, on basis of Low Middling, 150 bales at 25⅛c., 100 bales at 26c. and 650 bales on private terms; also, 50 bales Low Middling at 25⅛c., 250 bales at 26c. and 600 bales on private terms; for January, on basis of Low Middling, 100 bales at 25⅛c., and 200 bales Low Middling at 25c. and 100 bales at 25⅛c. The exports from this port for the week have been, to Liverpool, 369 bales; to Havre, 20 bales; total, 389 bales. The exports from all ports for the week have been, to Liverpool, 7,649 bales; to the Continent, 20 bales; total, 7,669 bales. The accounts of the growing Cotton crop are very favorable. The Dry Goods market continues firm, with fair business."

Closing Prices of Cotton To-day.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	28	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
Good Ordinary	30⅛	30⅛	31	31⅛
Low Middlings	33⅛	33⅛	34	34⅛
Middlings	34⅛	34⅛	35	35⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	7,833
Receipts last week	13,403
Receipts preceding week	7,019
Receipts since Jan. 1	329,647
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	654,763
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,098
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,314
Export clearances since our last	447
Exports since Jan. 1	169,673
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	353,407
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,851
Estimated stock on hand here	21,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	2,294,000
Receipts same time preceding year	2,321,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,408,500
Exports same time last year	1,691,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,553,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest dates	71,500
Estimated stock same time last year	97,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,120
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,393
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand, and quoted a shade lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,100 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 90@$6 45, very inferior to good Extra State at $5 10@$6 50, good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 50@$6 85, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 20@$6 80 ₱ bbl. Of the sales 1,600 bbls. were Low Extras for shipment at $5 90@$6 15 for Western, and $6 20@$6 35 for State. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 10@$6 45
Extra State	6 10@ 6 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 80@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 80@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 25@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 9 00
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	6 80@12 00

Southern Flour is in light demand at about former prices; sales have been reported since our last of 670 bbls. at $6 10@$6 80 for very poor to choice fair ordinary, and $6 80@$12 75 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour continues in moderate request at $6 40@$9 30 for extras; Oregon at $9 25@$9 75 ₱ 196 lbs.; sales 425 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour is inquired for at $4 90@$6 30 for very inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Cornmeal has been in fair demand at $4 10@$4 80 for Western, $4 10@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 85 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 580 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand to-day chiefly for export, though partly on speculative account, at a partial reduction of 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 94,800 bushels, including White Western, part at $1 75; Red and Amber do. at $1 50@$1 60; No. 1 Spring at $1 50@$1 51, chiefly at $1 50; No. 2 Spring at $1 45@$1 46; Amber State at $1 55, and White California at $1 70@$1 75 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in fair demand at a shade firmer prices; sales have been reported since our last of 73,000 bushels at 64c.@82c. for damaged New Mixed Western, received by canal; 83c.@88c. for common to choice New Mixed Western, by canal; 84c.@88c. for New Mixed Western, received by rail; 90c.@92c. for White; 90c.@92c. for Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Rye has been quiet and nominal. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats have been in moderate request at a shade better prices; sales have been reported since our last of 55,000 bushels Western chiefly at 78c. afloat, ₱ bushel. The export clearances to-day have been 400 bbls. Flour and 31,746 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 35,896 bushels Wheat for Penarth Roads and orders; 4,911 bbls. Flour and 29,084 bushels Wheat for Glasgow; 32,944 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders; and 3,513 bushels Rye for Bremen. The Albany *Argus* says: The following is the list of boats which passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours prior to 1:30 P. M., July 2, 1869:

Corn—State Rights, Buffalo; Wm. Baker, Buffalo; D. C. Hewett, Buffalo; D. P. Garrison, Buffalo.

Wheat—Mathias Smith, Buffalo; Wenona, Oswego; C. C. Greenly, Oswego; Put Hitchcock, Buffalo; E. B. Hunt, Buffalo; Ettie Sutton, Buffalo; Elliot Pierce, Buffalo; Linn, Buffalo; Kate Jemison, Buffalo.

Staves—Hank Barker, Buffalo; G. A. Ostrander, Buffalo; Roman, Buffalo.

Lumber—Maid of Judea, Utica; N. Field, Buffalo; Jennie Dievendorf, Oswego; W. C. Rice, Buffalo; Eureka, Boonville; Nellie, Boonville; W. C. Lawrence, Buffalo; Green Bay, Oswego; Flag, Oswego; P. R. Miner, Utica; Crist Willy, Olean; Thomas O. Morr, Olean; Neil Downs, Buffalo; H. Morse, Buffalo; H. S. Storks, Buffalo; Gen. Foote, Oswego.

Coal—Hattie White, Geneva; Helen Hasley, Buffalo; Fall Brook, Watkins; Julia, Geneva; Monitor, Geneva; John Fisher, Watkins; Fall Brook No. 12, Watkins; Jessie Inna, Geneva; Butler, Geneva.

Oil—Brockport, Buffalo.

Flour—Dr. Moore, Jr.

Oats—George H. Preston, Buffalo.

HAY—North River Bale Hay has been in light demand at from 55c.@65c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues in moderate demand at 65c.@$1 10 for Long and Short, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in less request, including American at 6c.@12c. for New, and 2c.@3c. for Old ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 7c.@12c.; Eastern, 6c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 6c.@10c.; Michigan, 6c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@3c. ₱ lb. The receipts were 305 bales; export clearances, 441 bales.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 69,816 hides; sales, 11,500 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. DAY & CO., 1,300 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs., 22c. gold, usual selection; 600 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21½ lbs., private terms; 1,650 Dry Rio Grande, 19½ lbs., private teoms; 1,000 Dry Rio Grande, Kips, 12 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Texas, 20 lbs., private terms; 250 Dry West Indies, 19 lbs., private terms; 400 Dry Southern, 16 lbs., 21c. currency; 1,800 Dry Salted Pernambuco, 28 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande, to arrive, 50 lbs., 12c. gold, usual selection; 300 Wet Salted Mexican, 35 lbs., private terms; 2,000 City Slaughter, 68 lbs., 13c.; 200 City Bull, 85 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 156,400 Hides, (same time last year 123,200—year before, 94,000,) as follows: 83,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Corrientes, &c., 900 Dry Montevideo, 5,000 Dry Rio Grande, 5,000 Dry California, 3,500 Dry Porto Cabello, 5,000 Dry Central American, 5,000 Dry Bogota and Savanilla, 1,800 Dry Bahia, 1,200 Dry West Indies, 20,000 Dry Mexican, 10,000 Dry Texas, 3,200 Dry Salted Maranham, 800 Dry Salted Pernambuco, 9,300 Dry Salted Buenos Ayres from Europe, 2,000 Dry Salted Para, 500 Dry Salted California.

LEATHER—Sole has been firm, though not active. Week's receipts, 63,000 sides. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Light Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Bellies Cropped, Good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Good Middle, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Good Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 26½c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco & B. A. Damaged all weights, 24c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco & B. A. Poor all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c. cash ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—No business of moment transpired today; prices varied little. We quote: Old and New Porto Rico at 40c.@80c.; Cuba at 35c.@75c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@85c. ₱ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ₱ gallon	35c.@37c.	38c.@40c.
Cuba Clayed, ₱ gallon	37c.@42c.	45c.@49c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	48c.@52c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	53c.@60c.
Porto Rico, ₱ gallon	—@—	50c.@75c.
English Islands, ₱ gallon	—@—	45c.@65c.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	—@—	70c.@85c.

METALS—The business in certain articles in this line, in June, Mr. RUDOLPH C. WINTERHOFF notices thus: "Tin declined during the first two weeks of June, under small sales from dealers' hands, to 29c. for Straits, when it became known that sales to the extent of 6,500 slabs had been privately made, partly on speculation, and including 45 tons for export to London; since then there is a better tone to the market, and 1,800 slabs have been sold a few days ago at 29⅛c.@30c., gold, 30 days. Banca is in limited demand at 33½c.@34c., gold; English, 30c. The dealers have very small stocks. Importations in May, 6,400 slabs Straits and 15 tons English. From the East Indies, 9,500 slabs are afloat. The stocks amount to 14,000 slabs Straits and 400 Banca—total in Boston and New-York, 14,400 slabs, against 29,500 on the 1st July, 1868, 16,300 same time 1867, and 29,600 same time 1866. The European markets remain unsettled, and it seems impossible to obtain reliable quotations. The last figures seem to be 132s. for Straits in London, and 80fl. for Banca in Amsterdam. By telegram from Singapore, dated June 18, Tin was quoted $29 25. Stocks in London and Amsterdam, including the Tin known to be afloat, were on the 1st June as follows, viz.: 8,050 tons, against 10,600 1st June, 1868, 12,300 same time 1867, and 12,550 same time 1866. *Spelter*—200 tons Silesian and Belgian were sold during last month, at 6⅛ a 6 35-100 cents gold, but with the more favorable accounts from London and Hamburg, holders now ask 6½ cents. Importations in June 320 tons. Stock 700 tons, against 500 tons 1st July, 1868, and 600 tons same date 1867. *Copper*—Declined under forced sales to 21⅛c. for Lake Superior, at which figure 350,000 lbs. have been sold. The quotation is, however, for both Lake and Baltimore, 22c., with a moderate demand from manufacturers. The article is cheap, but in the present condition of the money market there is no disposition to buy it on speculation. The London market declined to £67 for Chili Bars, but toward the middle of June improved again to £68@£68 10s. *Lead*—Is dull, and ordinary Foreign can be bought at 6⅛c.@6 30-100c., gold. Importation in June, 2,800 tons, and deliveries for consumption, 2,900 tons. Stock on the 13th inst., 1,800 tons, against 4,200 tons on the 1st July, 1868, 3,000 same time 1867, and 3,600 same time 1866."

NAVAL STORES—The main inquiry has been for Strained Resin, of which 1,000 bbls. were disposed of at $2 25 ₱ 280 lbs. Market generally dull, rather weak. Stock in yard, 38,995 bbls. Resin, 6,778 bbls. Tar, 1,648 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, and 94 bbls. Crude Turpentine. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 42c.@43c., chiefly at 42c., for merchantable, ₱ gallon; Crude at $3 55@$3 70; Resin at $2 25@$10 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3 15; Pitch at $2 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet at former rates, including Crude Whale at $1 03@$1 05; Bleached Whale at $1 12½@$1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 90@$1 95; Unbleached Sperm at $1 97½@$2; Bleached Sperm, $2 03@$2 05; Lard Oil at $1 42½@$1 50; Red Oil at 90c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1@$1 02, in casks and barrels; Menhaden, 75c.@78c.; Olive at $1 40@$1 45; Spermaceti, 46c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—There has been scarcely any business reported to-day. No meeting was held at the Merchants' Exchange, and no disposition was shown by either buyers or sellers to operate through private channels. Crude, in bulk, was quoted at 16⅛c.@16⅜c.; and in barrels, nominally at 22½c. ₱ gallon; but no business of any moment was reported. Refined was held rather more firmly at 32½c. here, and 32c. at Philadelphia, for Standard White, ₱ gallon, but the dealings were unimportant, having been confined to 1,000 bbls. Standard White, here, for last half of August delivery, at 33c.; and 500 bbls. do., at Philadelphia, for prompt delivery, at 32c. ₱ gallon. The reported receipts of Oil here embraced 5,045 bbls. Refined; at Philadelphia, 2,470 bbls. Refined and 690 bbls. Crude. There were also 60 bbls. Naphtha received here.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been firmer in price, but not active. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls., in lots, at $32@$32 25, closing at about $32 25 for New Mess; $31 75 for Old Mess; $28 37@$29, chiefly at $28 50, for Prime Mess, $31 50 for Thin Mess, and $26@$27 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Cutmeats continue quiet but firm. Sales have been reported of 125 packages at 13⅛c.@14½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 17c.@18½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon is inactive at previous rates. Sales 110 boxes ice-cured, various cuts, at 16⅛c.@16⅜c. ₱ lb. Lard continues dull and drooping; sales have been reported since our last of 365 tierces and barrels at 16⅛c.@19½c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16⅜c.@17⅛c. for City, and 19⅛c.@19½c. for Fair to Strictly Prime Steam, ₱ lb. Also, 500 tierces Prime Steam at 19c., seller July, and 19⅛c., buyer August, ₱ lb. Beef is less active, at from $10@$16 for Plain Mess, $12@$18 for Extra Mess, and $4@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales reported, 115 bbls. Tierce Beef rules dull, including New Prime Mess at $20@$26; Indian Mess, at $26@$32 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams are inactive at $20@$31 ₱ bbl.; sales 100 bbls., in lots. Butter and Cheese continue inactive and heavy. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, Full Yellow, ₱ lb.	35c.@37c.
State firkins, Light Colored, ₱ lb.	33c.@34c.
Western Reserve Firkins, Full Yellow, ₱ lb.	31c.@33c.
State half firkin tubs, Good to Extra, ₱ lb.	35c.@37c.
State Welsh tubs, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	32c.@36c.
Orange and Sussex fresh pails, Good to Extra, ₱ lb.	33c.@40c.
Western, Fair to Good, ₱ lb.	25c.@29c.
State and Western, Common, ₱ lb.	18c.@20c.

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factories, extra, ₱ lb.	16½c.@17c.
Factories, fair to good, ₱ lb.	15c. @16c.
Factories, common, ₱ lb.	9c. @14c.
Factories, skimmed, ₱ lb.	6c. @12c.
Farm Dairies, extra, ₱ lb.	15½c.@16c.
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₱ lb.	14c. @15c.

SUGARS—Have been partially neglected to-day, no considerable sales having been reported. Prices favor buyers. Fair to good refining grades Cuba have been quoted heavy at 11⅛c.@11⅜c.; fair to very good grocery grades from 11⅜c.@12⅛c.; very good to prime do. at 12⅛c.@12⅜c. ₱ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12c.@13⅛c. ₱ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12⅜c.@12½c. ₱ lb. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11⅛c.@11⅜c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c.@12⅜c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 12⅞c.@13⅛c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 13⅜c.@14⅛c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 to 20, at 15c.@15⅛c.; Boxes Dutch Standard White, at 14⅛c.@15⅛c. ₱ lb. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11c.@12c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c.@12⅜c.; Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, at 10⅛c.@11⅛c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars rule quiet, at from 13⅛c.@15⅛c. ₱ lb. as extremes.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 65,000 lbs. Tallow at 11⅛c.@11⅜c.; also 54,500 lbs. Stearine at 13c.@13⅛c. and 25,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@12⅛c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in more demand at $1 ₱ gallon; sales 300 bbls.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements were 72,000 bushels Wheat, by Steamer, at 9⅛d. ₱ bushel. For London, 7,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 8d. ₱ bushel. For a Baltic port direct, a North German bark, with 2,350 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. ₱ bbl. Market rather firmer, though without general activity.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 5, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock. ENOCH ARDEN. Characters by Mr. Edwin Adams and Miss Blanche De Bar.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
OLIVER TWIST. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
SINBAD THE SAILOR. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
DORA and BLACK-EYED SUSAN. Principal characters by Mr. Vandenhoff and Miss Price.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
THE WANDERING JEW. Leading character by Mr. E. Eddy. Large collection of Curiosities.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC FEATS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
JACK SHEPPARD and THE BOSTON TEA PARTY.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.
MATINEE at 3½ o'clock.

CLINTON HALL ART GALLERIES.
Astor-place, corner 8th-st.
EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES FROM ALASKA.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

THE TIMES TO-MORROW.

The TIMES will be issued as usual to-morrow morning, and will contain full reports of to-day's festivities, the grand base-ball match between Yale and Harvard, and the usual amount of foreign and domestic intelligence by mail and telegraph.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Spanish Ministers have declared that the clergy and ministers are ready to take the oath.

The *Times* states that the votes in the House of Lords last evening have had the effect to render the Irish Church bill more favorable to the Established Church, and more offensively partial. The Roman Catholic clergy appear to view the coming amendments with disfavor, for Archbishop CULLEN says that if the bill is "mutilated" in the House of Peers, the nation must have a fuller measure of justice.

The latest telegram in regard to the progress of the *Great Eastern* in laying the French cable states that the ship had run 1,020 knots, and paid out 1,143 knots. The insulation was continually improving.

The scrutiny of the recent French elections continues; and sixty-one more of them have been declared valid.

Troops have been sent to quell the Carlist disturbances in Andalusia and Arragon.

An important movement looking to an increase in the authority of the Corps Legislatif, and a greater degree of freedom in its action is on foot. A number of the members have agreed to demand that the right of reply to the speech from the Throne be reëstablished; and that the right of interpellation or of proposing questions to the Government be admitted, besides other reforms. It is stated that the Government is prepared to concede these rights. It is stated, however, in a subsequent dispatch, that M. MIRAL, the author of these propositions, had withdrawn them in view of a more comprehensive set of measures which have been decided on by the Opposition. It is demanded that ministerial responsibility be granted, and the autonomy of the Corps Legislatif. This would bring the Legislative body to a *status* more nearly resembling the Legislatures of free countries.

The Viceroy of Egypt has returned to Paris from Belgium.

The Spanish Government maintains an ominous silence in regard to Cuban affairs; and the report of General DULCE is still withheld from the public. This secrecy in relation to a matter so important is regarded with profound anxiety by the public.

The Spanish Government has to meet another Republican movement, this time taking its rise in Seville. Carlists have been arrested in Oviedo.

There is a report of changes in the Spanish Ministry. The changes seem to refer principally to the holders of the portfolios of Finance and Justice.

General PEZUELA, the partisan of the ex-Queen ISABELLA, was arrested, it is explained by the Spanish Government, on charges of military disobedience and conspiracy.

The ocean match of the New Thames Yacht Club occurred on Saturday. The *Druid* took the first prize.

CUBA.

DE RODAS, the new Captain-General of Cuba, appears to be gaining sympathy and approval in his efforts to passify the Cubans. About 1,000 fresh troops, under command of General PUELLO, have been dispatched to Nuevitas, and more volunteers are offering themselves for active service.

Private dispatches received in Washington from the Island of Cuba, give a brilliant version of the state of affairs from the insurgent point of view. A Spanish supply-train, destined for the relief of the garrison of Las Tunas, was captured, it is said, by the revolutionists, and 200 Spaniards killed. The garrison was suffering dreadfully for want of necessaries. In the Cinco Villas district, LESCA, the Spanish General, has suffered a severe repulse at the hands of QUESADA, and the latter, it is alleged, is now master of all the Northwestern portion of the island.

It is stated that emigration from Cuba is largely on the increase.

SOUTH AMERICA.

In the Republic of Venezuela there is trouble caused by the resistance offered to the Federal Government, by PULGAR, President of the Department of Zulia. He had raised an army of 6,000 men, and was importing material of war.

ST. DOMINGO.

The recent advices from St. Domingo show that General LUPERON had bombarded Puerto Plata and subsequently captured Samana.

GENERAL.

Captain SPOONER, of the ship *Tuscar*, which arrived on Saturday in Boston, from Liverpool, reports that on June 27, in lat. 42° north, long. 47° 20' west, passed a vessel bottom up. He supposed her to be four or five hundred tons burden; was yellow-metalled and from the appearance of her stern judged her to have been a screw steamer. She had apparently been but a short time in that condition.

Miss MARTHA SAWIN, who died at Natick, Mass., last week, left a will bequeathing her property, a portion in small legacies to relatives, $300 each to two religious societies in South Natick, $500 each to two religious societies in Sherborn and the balance in trust for the establishment of an educational establishment in Sherborn, where branches similar to those in our high schools can be taught. The testator expressed a desire that the establishment be known as the Sawin Academy. The amount will reach about $40,000. The heirs at law, however, intend to contest the will.

The programme for celebrating the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, today, in Boston, is on the usual scale in which they do these things at the "Hub." Besides fireworks, speeches, and such music as Boston is now renowned for, there will be a boat race in which HANNILL, COULTER, ROBERTS, and all the crack oarsmen will take part.

Governor SENTER has removed thirty Registers in the counties of East Tennessee. New Commissioners were appointed on Saturday. Injunctions will probably be applied for in most of the counties. There is considerable political excitement all over the State.

Great frauds in the weighing of sugars have been discovered at New-Orleans, La., and vessels containing the article have been seized.

The Commissioners of the Union Pacific Railroad presented their report on portions of the road including the thirty-ninth and approximate sections. A large portion of it is well constructed and ready for service; other portions the Company is rapidly and in good faith completing.

A man, named BAER, was killed at the Russell Manufacturing Company's works, Middleton, Conn., Saturday forenoon. He was shifting a belt of the machinery, when he got caught by it, and was torn in six pieces. The body had to be carried to his residence in a bag.

The funeral of Colonel BRANCH, who was killed by the falling of a bridge, occurred yesterday in Richmond, Va. Another even more terrible accident seemed likely to crown the ceremonies; for the floor of the vestibule of the church where the religious services took place gave way as the crowd was passing in. But no injury resulted, as the floor sank but a short distance.

From every quarter below Kansas City come reports of losses of life and property by the floods. A company of Swedes encamped on the Kaw River in temporary shantics, *en route* for the further settlements, were suddenly engulphed, and about twenty persons were drowned and carried away by the floods.

The equestrian statue of WASHINGTON was unveiled in Boston on Saturday. Salutes were fired on the Common, and music and addresses by various speakers completed the ceremonies.

To-day the unveiling of the statue of WASHINGTON, placed in front of Independence Hall, Philadelphia, and sculptured and erected at the expense of the school children of the city, is to take place.

Mr. H. H. BODY, of New-York, has recently paid his magnificent subscription of $50,000 and interest—amounting to $62,000—to Bowdoin College.

In Iowa they commenced the celebration of the Fourth upon Saturday. At Prairie City, where a number of men were engaged firing salutes from an anvil as a substitute for cannon, the novel piece of artillery burst and destroyed the lives of two men, as well as a team of horses.

The Daniel Webster farm and homestead in Franklin, N. H., were sold Friday for $15,000.

Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW arrived at Jamestown, N. Y., from New-York, Saturday evening, and is the guest of Governor FENTON. He was greeted on his arrival by an impromptu meeting of the citizens at the Allen House. Governor FENTON introduced Mr. DEPEW to the audience, when he made a stirring address. A band of music and a display of fireworks added interest to the occasion.

In most of the churches yesterday the Anniversary formed the subject of the discourses. Rev. W. C. EYMAN spoke of the Christian origin of the nation, alluding to its settlement by religious refugees, and urged the present generation, in order to preserve its liberties, to maintain also its religious character. Rev. GEO. W. WOODRUFF, D. D., in a very interesting manner enumerated instances in which the favor of God to America was plainly indicated. Rev. Mr. HOLME spoke of American independence, and Rev. J. M. DAWSON showed wherein lay the dangers to our liberties.

The car drivers on the Eighth-avenue Railroad proposed striking yesterday for an increase of twenty-five cents a day in their present pay, but have been compelled to abandon the movement in consequence of the discharge of several of their number.

RICHARD LONG, the man who was shot by Officer CAMPBELL while endeavoring to suppress the riot in the First Ward on Saturday evening, died yesterday. Coroner KEENAN held an inquest on the body, and ordered the arrest of the policeman who did the shooting on a charge of murder.

A prize fight between THOMAS FITZSIMMONS and JEREMIAH KERRIGAN was broken up yesterday by the Police, and the latter, with one of the spectators, was arrested, but afterward discharged by Alderman MOORE.

The Chess Tournament now in session in this City has developed in Mr. J. MASON, a young man not 19 years old, a considerable degree of chess-playing talent. He promises, it is said, to rival PAULSEN and MCKENZIE, and even the great MORPHY—but that is doubtful.

The match game of base ball for the championship of New-England and the American Universities will be played to-day, between the nines of Harvard and Yale.

The Fourth of July Spirit.

The once "Glorious Fourth" has in late years lost caste, and is now generally treated as little better than a nuisance. The flippant flout at it, the grave moralize against it; and we all run from it. There is some good in it, notwithstanding.

It is never well to judge the essence of a thing by its accidentals. In the "villainous saltpetre" clatter and clang, fussy parades and spread-eagle rhetoric of the Fourth, there is, of course, a good deal that is annoying and something that is ridiculous. But behind all that blare lies a spirit—the motive power of it all—which cannot be too highly prized, a spirit which has made our nation all that it is, and will make it all that it has ever hoped to be.

We, of course, mean that love of country and pride in it which we call the *national spirit*. That vital force is enough of itself to redeem the Fourth from all of its discredit. There is no great principle in the human breast that can safely be judged by its outward manifestations. It is ever liable to come forth, mixed with more or less of the folly of human nature. It would go hard with even religion itself to be estimated by the extravagances of many of its votaries. It is the part of true wisdom not to decry the principle, but to regulate it. We hope never to see the day when the anniversary of our national independence shall cease to be observed. There could be no surer sign of national degeneracy. It would be positive proof of the dying out of the very soul of the nation. Better that the follies of the Fourth were multiplied a thousand fold than such a result. These, like other young follies, are necessarily short-lived. They must, of necessity, sooner or later yield to time and growing experience. But national spirit once dead, is dead forever. Even when merely enfeebled, as all history testifies, it seldom recovers its old strength. No electric shock can reach it. It languishes, and falls a victim to the first pressure.

Our Union would have gone to pieces at the very first touch of the late rebellion, but for our having kept the national spirit fresh and strong through all the decades of years which preceded it. The national spirit had been well nursed during all that long period, by every means, whether of good report or ill report. And from it alone, came that spectacle of the great *uprising* which so amazed the world. The national emblem floating over Sumter had but to receive one hostile shot, and on the instant the whole country, from the St. Croix to the St. Peter's—before so peaceful, so coolly intent upon its daily industries—was transformed into one broad scene of moving soldiery. Twenty millions of Americans were electrified into one blaze of indignation at the indignity upon the old flag. Every hamlet sent forth the prime of its manhood and the flower of its youth to avenge the insult, and to fight to the death for the salvation of the country. Patriotic devotion was the one dominating feeling everywhere. Old party divisions melted away and disappeared. Political aversions and prejudices, which had been growing and hardening for years, vanished like the mists of the morning. No difference was seen between the foreign-born and the native. The national spirit assimilated all blood. Every heart, of whatever lineage, vibrated with the same exalted determination. It was a miracle, which we would not credit but that we all saw it, and can bear witness to it. The spell that wrought it;—what was it but this same Fourth of July spirit which is held in poor account by so many people who think themselves very sage? It was that spirit, purged of all the froth and roil of its immaturity. Laughed at and despised as it had been, it needed but the occasion to start to new life the very highest qualities of the human soul, to stir every noble impulse, every generous affection, every manly sentiment, every righteous principle, and to end only in rescuing the country from what seemed inevitable destruction.

We trust that this spirit will never grow languid or effete. Whatever be the extravagances of its vivacity, we are for giving free play to it. We need it now even more than ever. We need it throughout the breadth of the land, to help the work of complete pacification by reuniting all hearts in one common sentiment of nationality. We need it to inspire the vast mass of immigration with the novelty of American feeling. We need it as a little fire in the blood, to counteract the dulling influences of hard work and the materializing influences of excessive prosperity.

Every people above the deadness of savage life have their holidays—their days of relaxation and festivity, commemorative of some great event. Certainly, no nation ever had a better right to jubilees of this kind than our own, with its history of unexampled achievement and glory. And certainly there is no event in our annals more fit to be commemorated than that which gave us a national existence. It is a law of nature, here in America, that the Fourth of July should be celebrated somehow. It must be done. We don't say that our vain-glorious volcanic style of doing it is the best style—the most in accordance with good taste and reason. Assuredly, it is not. But carping at it is useless. It belongs to the young exuberant irrepressible American nature. As long as that nature continues, we must have it, the peculiar celebration, and so ought to make the best of it. Let us laugh where we can, and not think of grieving or complaining. There is nothing in it to be afraid of, and much of positive utility.

The Alabama Claims.

In the signature appended to a letter on the *Alabama* question, published in another column, will be recognized the initials of a distinguished American publicist, whose previous contributions to the strictly legal part of the literature of the *Alabama* claims have attracted deserved attention on the other side of the water. It so happens that this great international subject of dispute has a double aspect—in one view it is simply a matter of national sentiment; in the other, it is simply a matter of international law. In the one case it is a glowing theme for rhetoric, in the other it is a difficult knot for ogic. In the one case it is a "very plain case" for both sides, in the other, it is probably the most recondite and dubious problem ever demanding a solution by international law.

Indeed, it is questionable whether the rules and precedents thus far admitted in international law quite touch, or, at all events, entirely compass, the present case. Take, for example, the precedents cited by Mr. SUMNER, whose legal training and great erudition probably left no pertinent authority unexamined—he was driven, perforce, to accumulate and cite mere *obiter dicta* (as in CANNING'S *dictum*, referred to by "J. C. H.") as "rules." A new distinction which "J. C. H." long ago suggested as necessary, was also, though indefinitely, alluded to by Mr. SUMNER, and abandoned before being carried to its proper conclusions, between "the recognition of belligerency as a *principle*" and "the recognition of belligerency according to the *fact*." Our correspondent regards the latter as perfectly justifiable under international law, and he admits that it may be justly claimed by England that it was in this limited sense that its "recognition of Confederate belligerency" was made.

Accordingly, he would not rest our claims upon the issue of the Queen's Proclamation, because this was, or could fairly be construed as being, a recognition of a belligerency according to facts already existing. But he would hold that the Queen's Proclamation, as giving only such a recognition to the insurgents, and not ascribing to them a *general war-making capacity*, (*i. e.*, "belligerency as a principle,) never operated accordingly to make the *Alabama* a lawful Confederate cruiser in the view of the British Government. What, then, is the consequence? That "the *Alabama* never acquired any other nationality than that which it had at the moment of issuing out of the English harbor." And this position, which could have been taken *à priori*, and as a matter of theory or law, was immediately confirmed *à posteriori*, or historically, by the conduct of English authorities in Colonial ports. The aid and supplies given to the *Alabama* in British Colonial ports, were such as confirm the United States in the view it takes of the nationality of that vessel. If she was a pirate, she was one harbored by Great Britain; if she was not a pirate, she was a British vessel. As for the pretence that because the hostile expedition against our commerce originally started from Liverpool in two bottoms, one carrying the men, and so forth, and the other the guns and the stores, that it was no hostile expedition at all—our Government has already trifled too long over such quibbles and fribbles of discussion. No hocus-pocus of consolidation or "transfer on the high seas" made the British *Alabama* a Confederate ship-of-war, seeing that she never entered a Confederate port. So far, therefore, from the Queen's Proclamation being a part of our injury, it should be put in, according to this view, as part of our case, as affixing on Great Britain the responsibility for the *Alabama*.

We have thus hastily sketched this line of discussion, because its more elaborate presentation, point by point, has been familiar in our columns for years.

The Test Oath in Virginia.

General CANBY'S purpose to require the iron-clad oath of members elected to the Virginia Legislature is in direct conflict with the opinions of General GRANT, repeatedly expressed, and with the course pursued under his orders in the States already reconstructed.

The applicability of the oath to legislators elected under the reconstruction acts was carefully considered in the case of Georgia. The question which has led to General CANBY'S decision early engaged the attention of General MEADE, and was by him referred to General GRANT, in whose hands, as Commander of the armies, Congress had vested authority to decide. On the 2d of March, 1868, General GRANT, in a dispatch to General MEADE, wrote as follows:

"The officers elected under the new Constitution of Georgia are not officers of the Provisional Government referred to in the Reconstruction acts, nor are they officers elected under any so-called State authority, and *are not, therefore, required to take the oath prescribed* in section 9, act of July 19, 1867."

The matter did not end here. There were parties in Georgia, as there are parties in Virginia, anxious to perpetuate the policy of proscription as a means of narrowing the range within which the choice of legislators must be made. Arguments in support of the policy were addressed to headquarters at Washington, but without effect. On the 29th April, 1868, in a dispatch to the District Commander at Atlanta, General GRANT said:

"I have carefully read your letter of 16th April and its inclosures. *I see nothing in them to change my opinion* as expressed to you in my dispatch of March 2, 1868. The officers elected under the new Constitution of Georgia are not officers of the Provisional Government referred to in the Reconstruction acts, nor are they officers elected under any so-called State authority, and are not, therefore, required to take the oath prescribed in section 9, act of July 19, 1867. *The eligibility to hold office must be determined by the new Constitution, and the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, designated as article 14.*"

The iron-clad oath, therefore, was not applied to the members of the Georgia Legislature. In a communication to Provisional Governor BULLOCK, General MEADE, on the 8th of July, 1868, reminded him of the prohibition which debars from holding office any one who is excluded by the third section of article 14. The same notification appeared in "General Orders No. 52," and beyond this, no restriction was placed upon members-elect. The rule which General CANBY desires to enforce in Virginia was explicitly discarded under the highest authority in regard to Georgia.

The same course was pursued in Louisiana. In the proceedings of the State Senate under date June 30, 1868, we find recorded the following telegraphic dispatch from General GRANT to General BUCHANAN:

"I have no orders at present to give; but I repeat to you, as heretofore, that *the members of the Louisiana Legislature are only required to take the oath prescribed by their Constitution, and* ARE NOT REQUIRED *to take the test oath*, prescribed in the Reconstruction Acts. Generals MEADE and CANBY are acting on this view of the case. (Signed,) U. S. GRANT."

As a result of this communication, the record of the Senate proceedings adds: "General BUCHANAN directs that the oath prescribed by the Constitution and no other be required."

Were the instructions of General GRANT with reference to Georgia and Louisiana right or wrong? Was the interpretation of law on which, according to General GRANT, even General CANBY acted in 1868 a sound and just interpretation, or is the present after-thought of General CANBY to be accepted as correct? The inquiry admits, we think, of a positive and satisfactory answer.

The plea of the proscriptionists is, that the test oath is required by the terms of the ninth section of the second supplementary Reconstruction act, which provides:

"That all members of said Boards of Registration, and all persons hereafter elected or appointed to office in said military districts, under any so-called State or municipal authority, or by detail or appointment of the district Commanders, shall be required to take and to subscribe the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States."

All turns upon the applicability of this section. It will be seen that it describes only elections or appointments to office "in said military districts under any so-called State or municipal authority;" plainly referring to the States or governments described in the first Reconstruction act as being "not legal State governments," as "provisional only," and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States. It can have no bearing upon governments or constitutions designed to be created under the authority of the United States, which, as in the Carolinas, Georgia, Louisiana, Arkansas, Florida and Alabama, are not "so called" Governments, but Governments *de jure*. In the preliminary stages of reconstruction, where elections and appointments are concerned, this oath is to be exacted; but it has no place in other stages of reconstruction. Members of the Convention, by whom the new Constitution of Virginia was framed, were not required to take the oath. The Reconstruction acts are silent as to tests or qualifications for holding office under the Constitutions to be framed under them. These are to be sought—as General GRANT told MEADE and BUCHANAN—in the local Constitutions, and in the third section of the Fourteenth Amendment, which is of general application.

If any doubt formerly existed upon the subject, it would seem to have been removed by recent action of Congress, taken at the instance of General GRANT with the view of enabling him to hasten and complete the restoration of the excluded States to the Union. The President is now empowered to submit to a separate vote such parts of the new Constitutions as should, in his opinion, be passed upon independently by the electors. In the exercise of this power he has submitted separately that part of the Virginia Constitution which enacts an oath substantially identical with the test oath, to be taken by all officers and legislators in the State. The people of the State will probably expunge this provision from the Constitution, and in so doing they will not transcend the privilege conceded by Congress. Supposing, however, General CANBY'S rendering of the ninth section of the second supplementary Reconstruction act to be correct, this anomaly will be witnessed: The test which the people vote down, under authority conferred by Congress, will be restored by the mere order of the District Commander. Nay, a test which, in the judgment of the President, is too odious and unjust to be incorporated in the Constitution without the explicit approval of the electors, will be exacted in a more aggravated form by General CANBY. The possession of such authority on his part implies power by military order to impose a requirement not warranted by the Constitution under which members of the Legislature will hold their seats and perform their duties. The anomaly would be too flagrant to be tolerated under any rule of reason or law. For it would in effect confer upon the District Commander, power to annul the popular vote, and neutralize the policy of Congress by virtue of whose special enactment this election is held.

Apart from the fair and common sense rendering of the law, there are considerations of general policy which, in our opinion, should cause the disallowance of General CANBY'S order. The whole tendency of public opinion and of the recent measures adopted by Congress and the President is against proscription as an agency in reconstruction. The conviction is all but universal that, however necessary in the period immediately subsequent to the rebellion, disabilities are no longer desirable. They are recognized as hindrances to the harmony and peace which are on all sides demanded. This feeling led the President to facilitate the purgation of the Virginia Constitution of its obnoxious features, and compels even those who were nominated as proscriptionists to affect a more liberal policy. To allow General CANBY to engraft, as it were, upon the Virginia Constitution an oath that would exclude from the Legislature almost the entire white population of the State, would be to allow him to frustrate the wishes of the people whose votes alone can impart validity to the new Constitution, and to arrest the declared purposes of the Executive and the party sustaining him. To be compelled to submit to these things under the imperative terms of law, would be bad enough. But with the spirit and even the letter of the law against him, and with the uniform practice of the Government in parallel cases against him, General CANBY should be required to revoke his decision, and leave the members of the Virginia Legislature subject only to the provisions of the State Constitution and the prohibitory section of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Railroads in the Northwest.

How many of our readers ever heard of Duluth? Those who have enjoyed a Summer trip to Lake Superior may remember a few straggling shanties at the furthest point of the lake, whose inhabitants envied the brighter prospect of what in its ambition took the name of Superior City. Those shanties made up all that was to be seen of Duluth. There were sanguine men who years ago imagined that the spot, poor as it seemed to be, possessed a future. Mr. GEO. B. SARGENT, formerly Surveyor-General of the Northwest, indulged some wild anticipations of this sort many years ago, and actually printed them. But few shared his faith. Duluth, so called, slumbered in the wilderness. Mosquitoes were its noisiest and busiest inhabitants.

Suddenly Duluth makes a commotion in the world. It has got a real, live newspaper. Its corner lots have come into the market, and the sound of the hammer and the saw is heard in the land. Mr. SARGENT, the prophet, is there helping to realize his prophecies. And there are persons who ask us to see in the remote village an embryo Chicago—its rival in the grain trade of the great Northwest. The cause of the revolution, and the foundation of the new-born hopes, is the construction of the St. Paul and Lake Superior Railroad—an enterprise long talked of, but which was numbered among improbable projects until Mr. JAY COOKE smiled upon it and put the work of construction under weigh. It is going forward rapidly, report says, and Duluth grows like a gourd under the inspiriting influences of the prospect. Let us hope that it will be more enduring.

But Duluth is not the only place in the Northwest that tells of rapid marches and marvels in connection with railroad development. A Minnesota correspondent, whose letter we print elsewhere, sketches the wondrous advancement in respect of internal improvement of that beautiful State. The St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, under the guidance of Messrs. LITCHFIELD, and with Mr. GEO. L. BECKER, an old Minnesotian, as its resident manager, is rapidly extending in the direction of the Red River of the North. Another year, it is thought, will complete the connection. Meanwhile, the construction of the road is opening for settlement one of the finest sections of the State, and contributing to that extraordinary influx of population which has so far marked the present year.

These Minnesota enterprises will play a conspicuous part some day in the solution of a problem with which the Canadian Government will in vain contend. The vast and fertile region surrendered by the Hudson's Bay Company is readily accessible only through Minnesota. Canada may construct a route from the head of Lake Superior, but at best it will be available for a few short months; and long ere even that be accomplished Minnesota will have perfected lines of travel which will sooner or later determine the political destiny of the region so fondly contemplated by Canada. The change will be rendered more decided, perhaps hastened, if the survey now in progress enlist Mr. JAY COOKE and his friends in the North Pacific Railroad, with Duluth as its starting point at the head of lake navigation.

The Condition and Prospects of Italy—A Hopeful View.

Mr. EDWARD DICEY, on more than one occasion special correspondent in Italy for English journals, and well known as the author of several valuable works on recent passages in Italian history, has been revisiting the country he has studied so thoroughly, and in whose welfare he takes so great an interest. He has given the public the benefit of his impressions as to the present condition of Italy in an article in *Macmillan's Magazine*, which is specially opportune at the present time, and deserves to be widely read. So much prominence has of late been given to the unfortunate shortcomings of the Italian Government, its temporary inability to cope successfully with the political difficulties and financial embarrassments by which it is surrounded, and the generally unsettled state of the kingdom, that people have begun to ask themselves if the expulsion of the Austrians, the overthrow of the Bourbons and the unification of the country were really blessings, or even benefits, after all. And as a free and united Italy has many and unscrupulous enemies, both open and disguised, who never hesitate to distort every item of intelligence unfavorably, and to exaggerate every little political *contretemps* into an omen of approaching national disaster, it was not always so easy to answer the question in the affirmative with confidence. But we now have the valuable testimony of Mr. DICEY, who has been present in Italy during the most important crises of her recent history, and who, though avowedly a warm sympathizer with the Italian cause of unity and freedom, may be relied upon to state without exaggeration the changes for the better which he finds to have taken place in Italy since 1859.

We are glad to find Mr. DICEY'S report so unequivocally favorable with regard to what has been accomplished during the past, and so sanguine with regard to what may be hoped for in the future in the way of material and moral progress in Italy. On one point at least he is well assured, and that is that notwithstanding all the loudly expressed irritation against the Government, not a single Italian could be found—unconnected with the Church or the Bourbons—who would not admit that anything was preferable to the reëstablishment of the old *regime*. Throughout Italy, in all the cities and towns which he knew before 1859, Mr. DICEY reports the erection of fine and massive buildings, increasing commercial enterprise, an eager demand for the means of popular education alike for youths and adults, and earnest efforts to gratify it, a marvelous augmentation in the number of newspapers, and a universal thirst for political information. In short, he everywhere recognized signs of activity, legitimate speculation, and, generally, of "a larger and freer life." The Italians, he is convinced, have learnt, since the commencement of the Revolution which may be still said to be in progress, "that no price is too heavy to pay for unity." It is with great satisfaction that we receive Mr. DICEY'S testimony on the subject. The failure of the movement toward natural freedom and progress in Italy could be hailed as a triumph by the enemies of liberty and enlightenment throughout the world, and it is satisfactory to find, on reliable evidence, that such is not likely to prove the case, notwithstanding all the misgivings of faint-hearted Italians, and the misrepresentation of the adherents of the old dynasties.

Agricultural Prospects in England.

It seems from the latest mail advices that England is now in imminent danger of being subjected to one of the greatest disasters that can possibly befall a country with a dense population, a limited extent of cultivable land, and a large proportion of the laboring classes constantly living from hand to mouth on the very verge of pauperism—a bad harvest. The average temperature in England for the past few weeks has certainly been lower than it was at Christmas. Rain has been constantly falling throughout the Spring and early Summer, and in some of the districts in which the crops are usually most forward, not a wheat ear had been seen a fortnight ago. It is calculated that the harvest will be at least three weeks later than last year, and that nothing but continued hot and sunny weather throughout the present month can bring the yield up to an average, while a fortnight or even a week more of cold and rain must infallibly produce most disastrous consequences. The price of wheat had already began to rise, and the greatest apprehensions were entertained for the future unless the weather speedily moderated. Even should the yield ultimately attain an average, the lateness of the harvest must necessarily have an important effect on the market, in a country where a single day's consumption of cereals bears so large a relative proportion to the home produce and the stock in hand at this period of the year. Fortunately for England, telegraph cables and steamboats place unlimited supplies of food within her reach at moderately enhanced prices, but in the present condition of the country, the pauperism and discontent throughout the agricultural districts which would result from the failure of the harvest would prove a terrible calamity.

MINOR TOPICS.

We suppose there will be one million, or perhaps there will be two millions of dollars' worth of property destroyed to-day by fire in this happy country, through the agencies which are brought into play for the celebration of our independence. The force of firemen in the different districts of this City will doubtless be on the alert all day and evening, and will be more than usually vigilant in their efforts to limit the damage that may be wrought by the boys during their annual revolution.

Both in England and America there is now a complete lull in the dispute over the *Alabama* claims. The London *Times* now thinks that the question is not of a threatening character. We have not yet had very authentic information of the reopening of negotiations by Mr. MOTLEY. If, however, he can get a fair and reasonable protocol ready for presentation at the next session of the Senate, it will have a good chance of favorable consideration.

When we asked some days ago that the persons responsible for the late "accident" at Fifty-ninth-street and Fourth-avenue should be so rigorously punished as to make such affairs more rare than they have been, we did not require that punishment should precede investigation. A collision occurring between a locomotive of the Harlem Railroad and a street car of the Belt Railway, by which a boy was killed, the Police concluded the conductor and driver of the car were alone to blame, and arrested them. This action was, perhaps, right enough, but it does not justify the Coroners in leaving the accused in prison all this time without having made the slightest attempt to investigate the case. In this instance, as in others that have come to our knowledge, the Coroners have been unduly procrastinating, and have allowed the caprices of their convenience to overcome the rights of citizens. In the Belt Railway case the examination, we hear, is fixed for Tuesday, but we know of no reason why it should not have occurred last Tuesday, and the accused persons released, if found to be innocent, or, if guilty, the law vindicated instead of outraged as it has been by this unwarranted delay. If this were an isolated case, comment might not be necessary; but as it is only one of a constantly-increasing multitude, it is time to admonish the Coroners that promptness is a virtue peculiarly needed in the discharge of their duties.

It seems that the power of the States to control the tidal fisheries is of no account. This is exemplified by the setting at naught of the law, recently enacted by our Legislature, to prevent the netting of sheepshead in Jamaica Bay. We are told that, last week, a body of Jersey netters visited Jamaica Bay, baited the sheepshead grounds, and drew their seines for weakfish (?). It is legal to draw seines for weakfish, (*squeteague*,) but it is not lawful to net sheepshead. Before drawing the seines, last week, sheepshead were so numerous that some of the farmers along the bay caught a dozen each a day, which went far toward paying their grocery bills and helping them through harvest; but for some days past there has not been a single sheepshead caught in Jamaica Bay.

The recent robbery of the Ocean Bank, in this City, suggests to us, among other lessons of value, the necessity of bankers and merchants employing competent and trustworthy persons to guard their safes, *continually*, day and night. If this precaution were taken, a deliberate burglary like that just mentioned would be impossible. The outlay would be a mere song, while the security of valuables would be placed beyond a peradventure.

It is well that the day of election in Tennessee is at hand, for the relations of the Gubernatorial candidates have now got to the fighting point. It is evident that they will have to stop stumping the State. It was hard enough for each of them to tolerate the verbal onslaughts of the other; but when they fall to with fists or bowie-knives, it will be impossible for the people to refrain from joining in.

Mr. Fire Marshal BRACKETT does a very unwarrantable thing when he deliberately declares in his report that one SAMUEL LANG was guilty of arson, although the District-Attorney had abandoned his prosecution and the prisoner had been discharged by the Recorder. Official position will hardly warrant or protect a public officer in such denunciations of individuals.

In addition to the account we had a few days since of Indian killing in Arizona, we have now a report that SANFORD'S command have killed twenty-two and captured four, while TRUE'S command have killed three and destroyed a great amount of property. What return do we get from Arizona for the heavy cost of all this killing—to say nothing of its cruel savagery?

The riot of Saturday night in Washington-street was in every respect a lamentable affair. A life was sacrificed that may prove, as in many similar cases, to have been that of an innocent person. But the disturbance is matter for alarm chiefly because it is proof that the savagery dormant here is prepared at any moment to become aggressively active. Nor was the outbreak so treated as to lessen the danger of its repetition. The interests of good order and public safety demanded that the mob should have been crushed out instantly. The stability of municipal peace receives a rude shock when, as in this case, the police are driven by a horde of men and women through several streets, and are finally beleaguered in their Station. This sort of enforcement of the supremacy of law must encourage the lawless and increase the chance of a recurrence of the disgraceful scenes. Mobs have no rights that anybody is bound to respect, and the more thoroughly they are taught the fact the better it will be for society—and the mobs also.

The worst effect of the revolts and outbreaks that are constantly occurring at Sing Sing—of which we had another example last week—is their demoralization of the prisoners and the prison discipline. A successful revolt makes the whole of the convicts uneasy, and almost unmanageable, and destroys the *taming* effect prison life is supposed to exercise on the wild classes. There must be some radical change wrought in the management of Sing Sing. Its record during the last year or two has been, in many respects, disgraceful.

The proposition of the Germans agitating for school reforms to furnish the public-school children with a uniform will not prove popular. It will not check the love of finery and display. On the contrary, it will be calculated to still further lead to the separation of the children of the rich and poorer classes,—a very deplorable result in the eyes of all true Democrats.

We must give eternal eulogies to the Spanish troops in Cuba. The way they mow down

rebels has no parallel in military history. One Spaniard is equal to one hundred insurgents—or, lest we should do injustice, we will say equal to one thousand. The English language is too flat to record their exploits, and we only wish we had room to do it in Spanish.

The proprietors of the bone-boiling and fat-melting establishments at Thirty-eighth-street and North River, persistently and radically differ with the residents in the vicinity, who indict them as nuisances. It is not, however, very strange that this difference should exist. But there is no good reason why there should be any cause for complaint. Such establishments exist in Paris, but under such regulations that the premises are, to quote a correspondent, "as sweet and clean as could be desired by the most fastidious," although there is not in all Paris such a noble sewer as Hudson River.

Several weeks ago the Board of Health, upon motion of Commissioner STEPHEN SMITH, directed its Counsel to frame an ordinance which should compel the horse-railroad companies of the district to place guards of some kind across the steps of the front platforms of their cars, to prevent accidents which occur from persons attempting to get on or off while the vehicle is in motion. Thus far the Counsel has failed to present the ordinance, and it is now time to ask the reason why. It certainly is a desirable thing; and inasmuch as it is a matter "affecting the public life and health," we believe it to be fully within the power of the Board to enact the ordinance. Let us have it on Wednesday, Mr EATON.

Three persons, at least, were drowned in this City on Saturday while trying, at improper and inconvenient places, to cool themselves in the water, and such cases, as every one is aware, are very frequent at this season—all showing the unhappy condition of our New-York population, surrounded as they are by the largest water privileges of any city in the world, and yet deprived, as a general rule, of the natural blessings of cold water baths in the heat of Summer. This deficiency has been talked of so often that we hardly expect to see anything done to remedy it. But as it is part of our duty to write of these things we continue to do so, hoping that time and labor will bring about a better state of things in this respect.

All over the country the Teetotal Party, or the Liquor-prohibition Party, are waking up to new life. If they are able to enforce the new Prohibitory law in Massachusetts—especially in Boston—we shall everywhere see their energies renewed. In this State there is to be a vigorous attempt to make prohibition a political issue once again, and the State Temperance Committee was instructed by the recent Convention to ascertain the views of the candidates of the two political parties this Fall, and in case they are not in favor of "total prohibition," to call a Convention for the purpose of making nominations of their own. The Committee will meet at Saratoga on Tuesday of next week, for the purpose of deciding upon a course of action.

Photographic Portraits of the late Mr. Raymond.

In response to many inquiries from friends of the deceased, we would state that photographs of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND may be found at the establishment of Mr. BRADY, corner of Broadway and Tenth-street. These photographs are no less admirable for characteristic likeness than for artistic effect and finish.

THE POWELL EXPEDITION.

The Loss of the Members in the Colorado—Statement of the Sole Survivor.

A special dispatch from Springfield, Ill., says that JOHN A. RISDEN, sole survivor of the *Powell* exploring expedition, arrived in that city on Friday morning, and that he tells the following story:

On the 8th of May last, the Major with twenty men attempted to cross the Colorado River in a small boat, about twenty miles above its rapids and about fifty miles from the canon, for the purpose of exploring the Big Black River, which empties into the Colorado at that point. When about thirty yards from the shore, gliding along in the apparently smooth water, the boat was seen to enter a vortex which at once engulfed it, and not one of the party which left the shore a few moments before, gaily cheering, was ever seen afterward. RISDEN who had been left at the point of embarkation, saw the boat go down. He had been left in charge of the teams and baggage belonging to the party, and was to have gone below the rapids to meet the party in two days. He remained some time in the vicinity of the catastrophe, and then went around and below the rapids, with a hope of discovering some of the bodies, and while on the look-out he saw floating some distance out on the stream the Major's satchel, which contained the notes of the expedition. He swam out into the stream and recovered it. After remaining three days on the look-out, he started for Leroy, a military post 170 miles distant from that point on the Colorado, bringing with him all the baggage, &c., belonging to the party, which was shipped by Major SMITH, commandant of the post, to Lasalle, Illinois.

Major SMITH also sent out an expedition to examine the matter, and if possible recover some of the bodies, which returned after a fruitless search.

The expedition was to have returned this Fall, and was composed of the following gentlemen: Major Powell, of Bloomington; William and Charles Durley, Z. W. Smith and Andrew Knoxen, of Hennepin; David Sellers, Thomas Mooney, Charles Sullivan, Fred. Buckingham, of Lasalle; Fred. Myers, Charles Sanburn, Wm. Scott, Wm. Andrew, George Thomas and William Sherman, of Bureau Junction; Thomas Stockton, of Normal; three from near Bloomington, two half-breeds, (guides,) and John A. Risden, of Lasalle, who is now here, and my informant.

THE INDIANS.

The Responsibility and Duties of the Military Authorities.

The following has been issued from the headquarters of Lieutenant-General SHERIDAN:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, CHICAGO, Ill., June, 29, 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 8.—The following information and instructions respecting the responsibility and duties of the military authorities in connection with Indians, have been received from the General of the Army, and are hereby published for the information and guidance of the officers of this command:

All Indians, when on their proper reservations, are under the exclusive control and jurisdiction of their agents. They will not be interfered with in any manner by military authority, except upon requisition of the special agent resident with them, his superintendent, or the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Washington. Outside the well defined limits of their reservation, they are under the original and exclusive jurisdiction of the military authorities, and as a rule, will be considered hostile.

It is the desire and intention of the Government to place all the Indians on reservations specially set aside for them as long as they may be necessary. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has instructed his superintendents and agents regarding Indians now on reservations and under their orders. Department Commanders will immediately make use of every means practicable to inform the Indians not on reservations of the wishes and intentions of the Government toward them, and of the location of their respective reservations. All Indians to whom this information has been given, who do not immediately remove to their reservations, will be regarded and treated as hostile wherever they may be found, and particularly if they are near settlements, or the great lines of communication.

Department commanders will give such instructions as may be necessary for a perfect understanding of their duty under all circumstances, on the part of post and detachment commanders.

By command of Lieutenant General SHERIDAN.
GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SCHOOLS IN MICHIGAN.—According to published statements, Michigan expended more money on her public schools in 1867 than Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin or Missouri. In a list of twenty-two States which make the principal expenditures for the support of public education, but four States, viz.: New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Massachusetts, expended a larger sum in the year named than the State of Michigan. We have seen no comparative statistics later than the year 1867. The sum expended by Michigan that year, it may be remembered, was $2,810,205 85.—*Detroit Advertiser, July 3.*

WASHINGTON.

Reverdy Johnson's Alabama Negotiations—The National Bank Returns—Large Increase of Specie in the New-York Banks.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 4.

The statement published, it is understood at the instance of Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, that the paragraph from his dispatch of the 17th of February last, recently printed in the TIMES, was garbled, is wholly without truth. The paragraph in question was cut bodily from Mr. JOHNSON's letter without the change of a word, and as it stood by itself, was complete, so far as it went. Mr. JOHNSON relies on this letter for the vindication of his course in conducting the *Alabama* negotiations. He was so anxious to see it in print that he asked permission, while here a few days since, to publish it; and he thereupon furnished it to his favorite papers. It is sufficient to add that when the *Alabama* correspondence is all printed, an intelligent public will encounter but one difficulty in coming to a just conclusion on Mr. JOHNSON's action, and that is that they will be unable to determine whether Mr. JOHNSON was outgeneraled by the British statesmen.

NATIONAL BANKS—INCREASE OF LOANS AND SPECIE.

The reports of all the National banks for the Cities of New-York and Boston, under the call for June 12, have been received by the Comptroller of the Currency. In some instances the banks are largely deficient in reserve, but in the aggregate the banks of each city are in excess of the requirements of the law and as strong in ready means as upon the 17th of April, the date of the last report. By comparing the two reports it will be found that since the 17th of April there has been an increase of loans in New-York of more than $11,000,000, and in Boston of more than $5,000,000; of deposits in New-York of more than $10,000,000, and in Boston of more than $2,000,000; of bank balances in New-York, $3,000,000, and in Boston of nearly $2,000,000. The increase in specie in the New-York banks has been $8,628,788. The United States deposits have been virtually withdrawn from the banks, the returns showing only about $12,000 in New-York and $7,000 in Boston.

CLERICAL DISMISSALS.

Considerable dissatisfaction exists among a large number of clerks who were dismissed on the 1st of the month from the Interior Department, for the reason, among others, that they were not allowed the ordinary furlough of a month or so previous to their retirement. They complain that clerks who were dismissed months ago on political grounds were given those days of grace, and are indignant that the same rule should not have been practiced in their case, especially as their political faith was not called in question, and their removal was necessitated solely on account of the failure of the appropriations.

THE FOURTH IN WASHINGTON.

The municipal authorities of Washington have made no appropriation for a pyrotechnic or other celebration of the national holiday to-morrow, and the Mayor has issued a proclamation to the effect that the gun, pistol and fire cracker proclivities of Young America will not be tolerated by the Police. The result will be that we shall have a quiet enjoyment of the day, if indeed there can be such a thing with the mercury in the vicinity of one hundred. Business will, of course, be generally suspended, and there will be numerous steamboat excursions to Mount Vernon and other places of interest in the vicinity of the city. The national colors were displayed to-day on nearly all the Government buildings, but there was very little patriotism otherwise displayed, chiefly for two reasons—first, it was Sunday; second, it was so hot as to preclude any exhibition approaching enthusiasm. The range of the thermometer yesterday and to-day was from 96 to 98 degrees, and although there was considerable wind prevailing, it only filled the eyes with clouds of dust, and every open window and doorway with clouds of filthy hot air.

THE NEW TREASURY BUILDING.

The new wing of the Treasury has been almost finished, and the beautiful cash-room, which is considered the finest thing of the kind in the world, will be opened in a few days for business purposes. Several changes took place on Saturday in the locations of some of the principal offices and bureaus. Treasurer SPINNER has moved to the new portion of the building, and the Register's office, printing, chemical and other departments have also been changed. The Secretary remains in his old office on the second floor.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

The President intends to remain in the City to-morrow, and will not, consequently, be present in New-York at the reunion meeting of the Army of the Potomac.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 4.

MR. BORIE'S LETTER OF RESIGNATION.

The following is a copy of Mr. BORIE's letter of resignation, as obtained from an official source:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1869.

To the President:

When I assumed with appreciative pride the high office of Secretary of the Navy, conferred upon me by your flattering predilection, I stated that I feared for reasons of a personal and domestic nature then explained, that I would not be able to retain the position long. I now come to ask your acceptance of my resignation. The severance of my official, and always most attractive relations with you, for whom I entertain so much esteem and attachment, gives me sincere pain, and the abandonment of my public duties much regret. But the great confidence I feel in the harmonious and successful progress of the Administration under your able, honest and glorious lead, is my great solace; and with the warmest wishes and most earnest prayers for the health and happiness of yourself, as well as of all dear to you, I remain, most devotedly and respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. BORIE.

THE IRON-CLAD OATH.

It having been brought to the attention of the President that General CANBY will require the members-elect of the Virginia Legislature to take the iron-clad oath, the President will submit the question to the Attorney-General for his opinion. This course will be pursued by the President in order that there may be uniformity in reorganizing respectively the States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, under the amendatory reconstruction laws.

GENERAL SICKLES' INSTRUCTIONS.

The instructions to Minister SICKLES were drawn at the Department of State with much caution, and soon thereafter delivered to him at New-York, under such circumstances as to preclude the possibility of a premature disclosure of their contents; but from what has since transpired in official circles, it is safe to assert that there is no instruction relative to the purchase of Cuba.

THE CONTEST IN VIRGINIA.

General VAN WYCK left here for New-York to-night, having just returned from Virginia. He reports the contest in that State excited and bitter; that the Constitution without the test oath and disfranchising clauses will be adopted; and that the vote for Governor will be very heavy and close.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANKS.

The abstract of the report of the National Banks of Philadelphia at the close of business hours June 12, shows resources and liabilities of nearly $84,000,000; specie, $140,000; legal-tender notes, $8,000,000; three per cent. certificates, $68,000; capital stock, $16,000,000; individual deposits, $68,500.

BOSTON NATIONAL BANKS.

The abstract of the reports of the Boston National Banks shows the resources and liabilities to be $71,500,000; specie, $644,000; legal-tender notes, $7,700,000; three per cent. certificates, $4,000,000; capital stock, $46,000,000; individual deposits, $39,500,000; United States deposits, $7,200.

NATIONAL BANK AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

The Treasury Department has been advised of the reopening of the Merchants' National Bank, at Little Rock, Ark., the special agent of the Government sent thither being satisfied of the soundness of its condition. There is now money at command to pay all demands and extend the usual facilities.

WRECK OBSTRUCTING THE CHANNEL OF KEY WEST.

Information has been received at the Light-house Board that on the 16th of May a vessel, floating bottom up, was discovered off the bar of the main channel leading into Key West. This wreck was towed by a steamer over the bar as far as the west triangle buoy, where it became fast. She is in the narrowest part of the channel, partially obstructing the same, although her keel is above water. Therefore vessels entering at the channel should be careful to avoid the wreck.

PERSONAL.

Judge SARGENT, Commissioner of Customs, who has been absent for some weeks on business, has returned and resumed his duties.

GEORGIA.

The Legal Status of the Expelled Negro Members of the Legislature—Opinion of Alexander H. Stephens.

LIBERTY HALL, CRAWFORDVILLE, Ga., June 29, 1869.

General W. A. Wright, Chronicle & Sentinel Office, Augusta, Ga.:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 21st inst. was duly received, but it found me in worse condition, physically, than I have been for several weeks. This, with other pressing correspondence, has prevented me from giving you my opinion upon the question propounded sooner.

I must now be brief. Indeed, there is no necessity for any extended views. The argument is already exhausted by you, your neighbor of the *Constitutionalist*, the *Constitution* at Atlanta, the letter of Judge FLEMING, and the communication of TULLY in your paper, some days ago, to say nothing of the labors and productions of others. But in what I have to say it is proper to premise by stating that I believe the decision of the Supreme Court on the question of negro eligibility to office in this State to be in accordance with the law and Constitution which were their guide. Had I been on the Bench I should have come to the same conclusion, under the same law and Constitution, that a majority of the Court did, though not exactly by the same process of reasoning pursued by these learned Judges. The result of my judgment, however, would have been the same.

I thought the two Houses of our General Assembly committed an error in deciding that those members who had been elected and returned to their respective bodies with an eighth or more of African blood, were thereby disqualified to hold seats in the Legislature under the laws and Constitution of the State as they now stand. But it was a question which they alone—each House for itself—had the right and power under the Constitution to adjudicate and determine. By the Constitution of the State, each House is made the sole judge to decide upon election returns and qualifications of its members. This question of eligibility and qualification to hold office on the part of this class of persons, who are elevated to the *status* of citizenship by the present Constitution of the State, I knew was one not free from doubt, one on which able and true men might and did differ. Therefore, while I thought the decision was erroneous, I also thought that all charges against these legislative bodies upon the grounds that their judgment had been from captious and factious motives were altogether unjust.

This now clearly appears from the able dissentient opinion of Judge WARNER, an eminent jurist of the Republican Party, who still maintains, after all the discussion since had, that the decision of the Houses was right. Men on both sides, therefore, should learn to be more charitable in their opinions of the motives of men in the discharge of public duties.

But your question to me now is, what effect this decision of the Supreme Court, now rendered, can have upon the cases of those members, who were decided by the respective Houses of the Legislature not to be qualified to hold seats therein? Will it be to reseat these excluded members, or are they legally entitled to be reseated thereby? To this there can be but one legal and judicial answer. That is, no! These cases have been decided by the only tribunal having constitutional jurisdiction over them, and having been decided, they cannot be again opened even by the Houses who decided them. Their judgment, after being finally rendered, cannot be again taken up or reversed by themselves, any more than the Supreme Court itself can go back to the docket of last session and reverse any of its own judgments then rendered to the unsettling of the rights of the parties therein adjudicated. Much less can this judgment of the Supreme Court legally affect in any way the action of the two Houses in the premises. It can have no binding or obligatory effect whatever upon the past or future action of the Houses of the General Assembly upon the question involved, for by the Constitution, as stated above, each House is the sole and exclusive judge of this question so far as membership of their respective bodies is concerned for all time to come, or so long as the Constitution shall remain as it is on that point. No change, it is presumed, will ever be made in it in this particular, for it is in strict conformity with that universal law in all representative governments whenever and wherever established, either civil or ecclesiastical, by which the sole power to decide absolutely upon the qualifications of the members of the legislative bodies is and has been, without exception, I believe, vested in those bodies themselves. From their decision there is no appeal to any other tribunal; and from the very nature of the subject there cannot properly be. This power, like all other delegated powers, has often been very grossly abused in this as well as in other countries. It has been grossly abused repeatedly, perhaps, by one House or the other of the Legislature, in every State of the Union, as it has unquestionably often been most grossly abused by Congress. It gross abuses in the British Parliament are well known by students of history. Still this arrangement in the distribution of the powers of Government is the only one, or the best one, yet discovered for keeping separate, distinct and perfectly independent of each other the three great departments, to-wit: the Executive, Judiciary and Legislative. Monstrous as the doctrine seems to some, yet it has come down to us stamped with the wisdom of our ancestors after the experience of centuries.

This sole power to decide upon the election, returns and qualifications of the members of each House, which is vested in it by the Constitution, is, however, by no means an unlimited power. Because there is no appeal from its exercise, it by no means justifies a capricious or illegal decision under it. It is a power of great trust, to be exercised as all other judicial powers are. Each House is constituted a judge for the purpose; this court so constituted is to hear and decide both the law and the facts in each case as it comes before them. First, to hear the facts and then apply the law to them. In forming their judgment upon the law and the facts, they are to be governed by the same general principles which govern all other Courts in arriving at truth, right and justice. Their decisions when made in any case, stand as the decisions, of all other Courts, from which no appeal or writ of error lies. This is the law of the case.

But how far members of the Legislature might very properly be influenced (in deciding doubtful questions of law involved in the legal qualifications of those elected and returned to the respective Houses) by the judgment of the highest judicial tribunal in the State upon the same questions in all other offices of the State, is a very different question. My opinion is that in all doubtful questions, or where their own convictions are not both clear and strong, they should be influenced, but not otherwise. The two Houses of our General Assembly at the last session, I have been informed, concurred in a resolution submitting this question, as one on which they had doubts, to the Supreme Court, with a pledge to conform to the decision of that Court in their action. How this is I do not know, but, if my information is correct, it certainly relieves them of all imputation of improper or factious motives in their first action. The effect of the decision now rendered under that resolution would be a requirement of them, in all future like cases which may come before them, to decide in accordance with the principles established by the judgment of the Supreme Court. This is all the fulfillment of the pledge that they can legally and constitutionally render. This, I think, the same Judges who made this decision would, if inquired of, pronounce to be a right view of the subject.

Yours, most respectfully,
ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

Secession at the South—Another Letter from Mr. Stephens.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle & Sentinel* publishes a rejoinder from ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS to Judge NICHOLAS' response to his communication upon the *causa causans* of the late war, &c. We quote a portion of Mr. STEPHEN's reply:

When I stated that secession had been abandoned by the people of the Southern States, I meant all that I said, and uttered nothing but the truth. Its abandonment was accepted in good faith as *one* of the *results of the war*. It is no longer looked to in *any contingency* as a practical remedy or check against any usurpations or abuses of power on the part of the Federal Government. This abandonment on their part has been manifested in every form in which public as well as private honor can be pledged. All the States in their conventions have, without equivocation, given it an emphatic abandonment. Even the Southern Generals in the New-York Convention last year, to whom such an unkind allusion is made by Judge NICHOLAS, gave their pledged honor to this abandonment, by unanimously sustaining the platform of principles then announced. Whether they were "*unpardoned*" or not their individual honor and integrity as men were certainly untarnished and unsullied, far beyond the reach of all impeachment or reproach. This fling of Judge NICHOLAS at the Southern Generals was, as it seems to me, no less unkind than unjust. Why he should have applied to them the epithet of "*unpardoned*" I know not, for, if I am correct in my recollection, the imputation is utterly without foundation in fact.

No utterance of mine, therefore, presents to the people of the North or South the question of secession as *a living issue*. This is but the work of imagination on the part of Judge NICHOLAS. I opposed it as an *expedient* remedy at the time it was resorted to; though I believed it to be a *rightful* one. And though I believe it to be a *rightful* one, I did not believe it to be the *only* one, much less the *surest* or the *best* one. I then thought, and still think, that there were other remedies much more practicable and expedient. Among these were appeals to the good sense, virtue, intelligence and patriotism of the people of the several States, and earnest invocations to them to adhere to the principles of the Constitution, as the *palladium* of the common rights and interests of us all! The *utterances* now complained of are but appeals and invocations of this character.

Representatives Governments under no form can be maintained by any people long, who have not the intelligence to understand, the patriotism to approve, and the virtue to maintain inviolate its forms and principles as established. In arriving at a correct knowledge of these, under our complex system, *which the people must do* if they would preserve their free institutions under it, there is no necessity for a resort to "political metaphysics," as Judge NICHOLAS intimates, or metaphysics of any sort. Neither is it a question involving any sort of abstractions. It is a question purely of *facts*—of unquestioned and unquestionable historic records. These clearly show that it is, as I maintain, a Federal Republic—all its powers being delegated, specific and limited; and that there is in it no such feature or principle as a consolidated sovereignty, with general and unlimited powers in the Federal Head, as maintained by those who have lately controlled its action under their construction, to such mischievous and disastrous results. Shall this abnormal action of the Government be corrected by the people at the ballot-box? Shall the Administration be brought back to the standard of principles so generally recognized in the better days of our history, or shall it be permitted to go on in its present course until even the name of Republic is ignored?

This is the living issue I presented.

It is now the chief practical question before the people of the several States. It involves on the one side constitutional liberty, as established by the fathers; on the other, consolidation, absolutism and monarchy of some sort or other. There is no middle ground—no half-way house—between the alternatives of this issue as above stated. Between these the people must choose. They must take one side or the other. There are but two great political principles in antagonism in this country at this time. The one is for the continued maintenance of free institutions by popular government, the other is for an overthrow of these and the establishment of monarchy. The crown has already been paraded for the fascination of the unreflecting multitude, with its guileful promises as to the nature and character of that peace which empire will bring.

THE CALAMITY IN RICHMOND.

Fall of a Bridge at a Colored Barbecue—The Democratic Candidate for the State Senate, a Policeman and One Other Man Killed—Others Seriously Injured.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 3.

It is our painful duty this morning to lay before our readers the particulars of one of the most appalling calamities that ever touched the heart of this community. The city is in mourning. One of her favorite sons has fallen from hopeful, buoyant life into a bloody grave. Three other worthy citizens are dead, and others still have received wounds which render their recovery at least doubtful.

There are few citizens of Richmond who were not aware that a barbecue was to be held by the colored voters who favored the election of Colonel WALKER and the adoption of the expurgated Constitution, at Vauxhall's Island, yesterday afternoon. About 250 of the most respectable colored men in Richmond and Henrico signed the call, and many of our most prominent white citizens manifested interest in the enterprise. Among these none were more active than Colonel JAMES R. BRANCH, whose name headed the Conservative Senatorial ticket for this district. He, with the colored members of the Committee of Arrangements, arrived early at the place selected for the barbecue, and was stirring about with great activity, making suggestions, and by his pleasant remarks contributing not a little to the good humor of the party.

It was not intended to hold the barbecue on Vauxhall's Island, but on the adjacent one, known as Kitchen Island. A suspension bridge, not more than fifty feet in length and about five feet in width, connected them; and to get to the barbecue, of course this bridge had to be crossed. A policeman, stationed at the end nearest Richmond, was directed to allow none but those having tickets to pass until all the arrangements for the dinner and speaking were consummated. The fortunate possessors of tickets passed over singly or in groups until about seventy-five colored men and at least a hundred whites were over. Some were engaged in preparing the meat and vegetables for dinner, some were drinking at the bar, some were amusing themselves with the swing; the band was playing a lively air, and a number of young colored men were preparing for a dance. Colonel BRANCH and Messrs. LOWENSTEIN and ATLEE were chatting with some intelligent colored men about the prospect—a momentary excitement having been caused by the arrival of ABRAM HALL, a colored man, bearing aloft a banner, upon which was painted a representation of a colored and a white man shaking hands, with the motto "United we stand; divided we fall!"

THE DISASTER.

This was the state of affairs when a colored man rushed up to Colonel BRANCH and informed him that there were a good many Walker men on the other island who couldn't come over because they did not have tickets. Colonel BRANCH said: "Let them all come," or something to that effect, and went on the bridge, accompanied by another person whose name we could not learn. He walked rapidly half-way across, and then beckoning to the policeman on duty, exclaimed: "Let them come on! Dinner is nearly ready! There's plenty of room!" The policeman thereupon gave way, and the eager crowd on the other side rushed on the bridge. There was a swaying to and fro. Somebody cried, "The bridge is giving away," and in an instant the heavy structure, with its human freight, fell with a crash into the rushing flood below. The sound was heard all over both islands, and there was a simultaneous rush to the bridge. The sight that met the eye was appalling. Ten or fifteen human beings were buried beneath the heavy timbers, threatened alike with death from drowning and the crushing weight. Most of them, being only slightly wounded, soon scrambled out, and, grasping the chains and jumping from timber to timber, reached the shore. Others, however, were not so fortunate. The first of these was Colonel BRANCH. He had been struck on the back of the neck by a massive iron chain. Then falling beneath the bridge, he was unable to extricate himself, and lay for several minutes, with the water dashing over his face, struggling in vain. Policeman KIRKHAM, who was on duty at the end of the bridge nearest Vauxhall's Island, had his head smashed between two falling beams, and was instantly killed. A colored man named PETER CAMPBELL was badly cut upon the head and received another blow, from which paralysis resulted. ROBERT ASHBY, a Mr. LOTSEY, and others were also badly injured.

PROMPT RESCUE.

There was no neglect on the part of the bystanders. A score of men, both white and colored, at once plunged into the stream, many of them not stopping to take off their clothing. Among those who were most active were Squire ROBERT ALLEN, Major ROBERT STILES, ISAAC HATCHER, (colored barber,) and others. Through their efforts the injured men were finally extricated and brought to land.

SCENE ON THE ISLAND.

The scene on Vauxhall's Island after this beggars description. The news, which had flown through the city like wild-fire, drew hundreds to the spot. Men ran hither and thither, asking many questions in one breath; policemen called loudly to the crowd to stand back from the wounded and give them air, and those cooler men of the surgical art moved more calmly about in search of, or in aid of, some sufferer. The fallen bridge, the cause of the day's awful fatalities, drew large crowds to the banks of the little stream between the two islands which was crossed by it. Men from the other side shouted loudly for surgeons and surgical instruments, which were conveyed to them as soon as boats could be procured. In the water there were men wading about with their clothing on, searching among the *débris*, in the fear that some other victim might yet be underneath. The colored men who were present behaved, with but few exceptions, remarkably well, and rendered service whenever requested to do so. The scene was one of mingled grief, confusion and bustle.

REMARKS THAT WOULD SEEM UNCALLED FOR.

In the midst of all this, Mr. ROBERT I. HOBSON, Sr., the barber of Twelfth-street, who was the Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, with a view to restore the decorum proper to the occasion, arose and asked that all present would at once cease everything like levity and betake themselves to the duties that humanity required. A shocking event had occurred—one which would carry grief to many—and those who had escaped the awful catastrophe should not only be thankful for themselves, but should show proper respect and observe the solemnity due to those who had been so unfortunate as to have lost their lives or to have been injured. He trusted that all who were present, whether in good faith or not, would not fail to behave properly. This had a most admirable effect on all who heard it, whether white or colored.

THE WOUNDED AND DEAD.

The bodies of Colonel BRANCH and Policeman KIRKHAM were placed in the bowling-alley on the island, and the wounded men were provided for as comfortably and as speedily as possible. Colonel BRANCH was found to have received a severe blow over the right temple, causing concussion of the brain, and a severe cut over the top of the head. It is not thought that these wounds would have caused death, as he struggled so hard after he had fallen into the water. The theory is that he was borne under the water by the weight of the bridge and the crowd upon it and drowned. After his body had been laid in the bowling-alley some one shouted for a surgeon, saying that he was still breathing. In a moment the physicians were at work with every manner of restorative, but all in vain—the spirit of JAMES R. BRANCH had fled.

Policeman KIRKHAM had evidently been instantly killed. His head had been caught between two large falling timbers, and his skull had been literally crushed. His nose was broken and many of the bones of his face.

ROBERT W. ASHBY was on the bridge a little in front of Colonel BRANCH, and had his skull severely fractured. He was brought out of the water in great agony. The physicians, finding that his skull had been fractured, cut through the scalp and discovered the nature of the wounds, which proved fatal last evening after he had been carried home.

ROBERT LOTSEY had his thumb cut off in the attempt to extricate him from the *débris*. He had the external table of his skull fractured in the rear part of his head. He was otherwise bruised, but his injuries will hardly prove fatal, as he was carried home apparently doing well.

PETER CAMPBELL (colored) had the right side of his skull slightly fractured, and was paralyzed in the right side.

JOHN MORRIS, who lives on Eighteenth-street, was injured across the loins in a very painful manner.

S. H. SHEPPARD was struck on the left hip and slightly injured.

WINCHESTER BELVIN had his leg and side considerably bruised. He was taken immediately to his father's residence.

JOHN CLARKE (colored) was stunned and badly bruised.

Policeman HENRY CHARTER jumped overboard, and was bruised. Even after this he worked manfully in the endeavor to save Colonel BRANCH.

The wounded men were mostly carried from the ground as soon as it was possible to obtain conveyances.

SKETCHES OF THE DEAD.

Colonel JAMES R. BRANCH was one of our best known and most popular citizens. He was about 41 years of age and left a wife and six children. He was born in Petersburg, and first entered business with his father (THOMAS BRANCH, Esq.) as a banker and commission merchant. When the war commenced he raised a battery of artillery, which had the reputation of being one of the finest in the department of North Carolina. He was promoted during the war to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and served with distinction. As a man of business he was highly successful, and he was one of the most public-spirited men of Richmond.

THOMAS KIRKHAM was an Englishman by birth, aged 32, and unmarried, though he was expecting to be married at no distant period from the time of his death. He served in the United States Army, and was recommended by General SCHOFIELD to a position on the Police force. He received an appointment immediately after his discharge from the army. He was a man of excellent character, and one of the best policemen on our force.

ROBERT W. ASHBY was aged about 30 years, and left a wife and two children. He lived on Oregon Hill, and was a tinner by trade. He served in the war in the First Virginia Regiment, and was a most excellent soldier. He was a young man, much esteemed by all who knew him as honest and industrious.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Two Years of Confederation—A Loud Complaint Against the Rulers.

From the Toronto Globe, July 3.

We have nothing to say against Confederation, and no wish to go back to the former state of things. To gather the various British Provinces together in one Federal Union was a great step in advance, and to talk of breaking it up and going for independence or annexation after two years' experience is foolish, nay childish, in the extreme. But it is one thing to stand strongly, as we do, for the fundamental principle of Confederation, and quite another thing to say that the machine, as organized, has been wrought during the course of its brief existence in a satisfactory manner. A considerable number cannot, apparently, perceive the difference, and when we condemn the craze for changes of a violent character which afflicts a few whenever they cannot at once get all their own way, they forthwith cry out that we are inconsistent in attacking what is done, at the very time that we recommend people to "keep cool and fish steady." There is no inconsistency in the case. We have got a new Constitution, which deserves "a fair trial," quite as much as the men who clamored so loudly for it for themselves two years ago. A thing may be very good, or at any rate may not have been shown to be very bad, and yet it may be poorly or dishonestly managed. We have accordingly said and say, let us not cry out against the thing merely because of the manner in which it has been managed. The Whitby *Chronicle* says we in Ontario are paying too dear for our whistle. Very likely, but should we be better independent or annexed, or in our former condition, so long as we keep the perpetrators of such jobs as are mentioned in power? Such things do not necessarily flow from Confederation, and would not end if Confederation were dissolved to-morrow. What, accordingly, patriotic Canadians have to do is not to cry out against the Constitution, but to strive to have that Constitution honestly and conscientiously administered. To say that it has been so managed for the last two years, is too absurd to merit serious argument, and could not be urged but by the most abject of ministerial hacks.

The manner in which an unscrupulous Ministry, supported by a subservient and well disciplined Parliament, have been overriding the Constitution, has filled the most thoughtful and farseeing of all political parties with anxiety, if not positive alarm. The plan of silencing opposition and securing support by subsidies has been reduced almost to a system, while the late setting aside of the Constitution in the increased allowance to Nova Scotia, without any reference to the supreme power which gave the Confederation act its force, has introduced a precedent which may easily render the whole thing a dead letter. Already New-Brunswick is moving for an increased grant; Quebec, with its chronic impecuniosity, will, in due time, do the same thing, and Ontario may very naturally follow suit. If the Constitution can be set at naught by a simple and chance majority vote at Ottawa, we fail to see what else such a Constitution is than a farce.

Instead of everything being serene above and below, there are difficulties such as will require all the tact and prudence of the soundest politicians and patriots in the Confederated Provinces to tide the Dominion safely through. To deny this would be to deny that the sun shines at midday. It may be convenient, sometimes, to close one's eyes and ask what had become of the great light of day, but that will make no difference in the facts, though it may make all the difference in the world to those who fancy that the sun has taken its departure. In this same way it may suit some people to cry that everything is as well as could be desired with the Governments of the Dominion, whether federal or local; but that is no plan to secure the country's safety or prosperity, at a time when every one is anxious about the future, and when reckless levity and unscrupulousness are far more characteristic of our rulers and legislators than comprehensive statesmanship, unsullied purity, and unquestionable, if not unquestioned, uprightness and honesty.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Count de Gasparin's Views on the Question.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that Count DE GASPARIN'S new work, *L'Egalité*, shows a good deal of familiarity with the contemporary politics and the course of social events in England and America. It consists of a series of decidedly diffuse "conferences" held last Winter at Geneva on the subject of its title. A lengthy "note" is appended on "Women and Political Equality," which contains some sensible remarks. Supposing women to be given votes, he says:

"The female elector will fill her *rôle* as mother equally ill with that of wife; they will both be lost in the whirl of politics. In the first place, public life claims time. Those who invite woman to become a man really only wish it to a minimum extent. Unfortunately, logic has its inexorabilities. One is a man or one is not. One enters public life or one does not; it is a question of taking up or letting alone. The women who embark in public affairs must devote a portion of their lives to reading the journals, studying public and political opinion, assisting at public meetings and following parliamentary discussions. * * * We should see women's clubs, *salons* of political women, and journals written by women, (very well written, I doubt not.) We should have to stand by at the coming of the female man, (*femmehomme*,) inferior both to the woman and to the man, who would have renounced all grace and not have exchanged it for strength. Think of woman delivered over to the Press reports, to the insolences of caricature. Trained to the contest, giving and taking hard hits, she would soon lose the charm of softness and modesty, which are at once a charm and a defence. I know well what the family would lose; I wish to be informed what politics would gain. Would there be less intrigue, fewer passions, less prejudice, fewer personal questions taking the place of questions of principle? * * * Woman is superior and influential only on condition that she is a true woman. Take from her neither her silent action nor her noble domestic empire, which includes her household, her children, her husband, too, and in addition to these the sick and the indigent. Deprive her not of her exquisite sensibility nor her ermine-like delicacy; do not plunge her into the rude whirl of outside affairs. She will lose all, even to her grace, even to her beauty. The political woman, the blue-stocking, the woman who has exchanged the family for the public, stands already before us in the road on which we are urged, as a warning and a scarecrow. * * * Still, I am not scandalized when I occasionally see a woman filling a man's part, no more than when I see a man taking a woman's. A poor widower may keep house and become almost the mother of his children without our building theories upon it."

Lay Delegation in Connecticut.

The elections on the lay delegation question in Connecticut have all been concluded. In Norwalk the First Church, Rev. DANIEL GOODSELL pastor, gave fifty-eight votes for and seven against, and the Second Church, Rev. J. SIMMONS pastor, gave twenty-five for and twenty-three against the measure. The church at Darien, Rev. JOHN CROMBISH pastor, voted thirty-two for and none against, and the New Canaan Church, Rev. S. M. HAMMOND pastor, twenty-three for and seventeen against.

Trotting at Poughkeepsie.

Two days' trotting commenced at Doty's Union Park, near Poughkeepsie, on Saturday. The first purse of $300 for three-minute horses was put off in consequence of a severe storm. Soon after 3 o'clock the track, though heavy, was pronounced to be in fair trotting condition, and the second race for the day was called. It was for a purse of $500 for 2:30 horses. Of the eight entries only *G. M. Patchin*, *Agilis* and *Pet* started. The race was mile heats in harness, best three in five. The trotting was not extraordinary, *Patchin* winning in three straight heats. Time—2:45; 2:44; 2:43. The postponed race takes place to-day, as also does the trot for 2:30 horses, best three in five, mile heats, for $1,000, and in which *Patchin* is thus far the favorite.

THE FIRST WARD RIOT.

Post-Mortem Examination over the Remains of Richard Long—Officer Campbell Accused of Murder—His Arrest by the Coroner.

The excitement attending the struggle between the citizens and Police in the First Ward, which resulted in the shooting and death of RICHARD LONG, of No. 75 Washington-street, as fully narrated in yesterday's TIMES, did not at all abate during yesterday. The friends of the deceased were loud in their denunciations of the officer who had fired the fatal shots, and made no disguise of their feelings in the matter, many expressing the opinion that LONG had been foully murdered. The dead man was represented to be a man of quiet and peaceable habits, though his friends did not clearly explain his presence in the mob who assaulted Officer CAMPBELL, and maltreated the other officers who came to his assistance.

Among the many conflicting statements made yesterday, was one made by a man named FITZPATRICK, who says that there was no disturbance until the officer fired his pistol at LONG, who was remonstrating against the arrest of his son. FITZPATRICK also says that the first bullet evidently wounded the deceased, who fell on his knees and begged for mercy. Officer CAMPBELL then fired a second time, when LONG fell to the pavement in a dying condition, after which he was dragged a distance of half a block. The use of the revolver caused the subsequent riot. According to other statements it would appear that CAMPBELL had arrested LONG's son for using fire-crackers, and was clubbing him when the father interfered, and was rudely pushed aside, and finally shot when he persevered. Whether any of these statements will be substantiated on the inquest remains to be seen. The story told by the Police was a very consistent and plausible one, and will no doubt be adhered to.

Coroner KEENAN was notified yesterday morning of the death of LONG, when he proceeded to empanel a jury, who viewed the remains of the deceased. Permission was subsequently given for the removal of the remains from the hospital to the late residence of the deceased. A *post mortem* examination was also held by the House Surgeons and Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, when they found that the deceased had sustained two wounds in the lower part of the chest, on either side of the median line. There were also several slight bruises visible on the body. Coroner KEENAN concluded to adjourn the inquest until Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock, and also issued a warrant for the arrest of Officer CAMPBELL, who was remanded to the Tombs to await the result of the inquest.

MARY LOWERY, who was arrested on Saturday night on a charge of assaulting the Police, was yesterday discharged by Alderman MOORE at the Tombs.

The Dog Nuisance.

Some months since, the amiable Mr. BERGH, with characteristic devotion to his grand mission, undertook the defence of the canine race against the slurs of dog-haters and the assaults of ruthless boys and murder-intending policemen. He succeeded in arresting the course of rapid extermination which the rewards held out for the capture of stray dogs had provoked, and thereby laid the latter under obligations which we wish they would acknowledge by a grand combination serenade nightly under the windows of their noble benefactor.

The simple fact is, Mr. BERGH's zeal for dogs is not at all "according to knowledge." So far from being what his fancy paints them, they are, on the average, a low-lived, sneaking, rascally set, and as such worthy only of extermination. There are, of course, noble exceptions—for have we not been told, a million times, that "Old dog Tray is ever faithful?"—but it is not for the exceptions that solicitude is felt; it is for the dog at large, the prowling, hungry, thievish beast, of which Dr. WATTS might with propriety have sung that

"Satan finds some mischief still
For idle *dogs* to do,"

that the large-hearted President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals finds his compassion moved. That, at least, is what it amounts to, for the really valuable dogs—those whose lives it is worth while to save—are not to be found running in the streets at will.

It may be to take a sadly utilitarian view of a subject in regard to which a vast amount of "touching" comment has been indulged, but really the stern fact is that to "keep a dog," unless for some special purpose, "costs more than it comes to," by a good deal. For instance: In 1860, Mr. KLIPPART, Secretary of the Ohio State Bureau of Agriculture, estimated from statistics gathered under State authority, that the cost of maintaining the 200,000 dogs of Ohio in that year was full $3,500,000, or three-fourths of the State tax for the same time! Could it be shown that this large outlay subserved any useful purpose, the fact would naturally lose some of its force: but in truth, ninety-nine out of every hundred of the dogs that infest the country are unmitigated pests, expensive to keep, but making no return whatever for the bounty that sustains them—unless a few licks of the tongue, a few wags of the tail, and an eternal barking at friend and foe alike, are to be considered adequate compensation therefor.

But this isn't all of the count against them. Mr. KLIPPART goes on to show that not only are dogs expensive *per se*, but they make themselves a still more costly luxury by their wanton destruction of one of the most valuable and wealth-producing of domestic animals—the sheep. On this point the figures are fatally significant. In 1858, the Ohio Legislature, with a wisdom that might be profitably imitated nearer home, passed an act requiring the township assessors to make annual returns of all the sheep killed or wounded by dogs within their jurisdiction. The returns were only partial, but they exhibited, through a period of five years—from 1858 to 1862—an average loss from this cause of $101,608 per annum. This heavy annual loss, Mr. KLIPPART claimed, would account, in some measure, at least, for the fact that while in the sixteen years prior to 1862, the number of swine in Ohio more than doubled, the number of cattle just doubled, and the number of horses nearly doubled, the increase of sheep, in a region peculiarly favorable to their growth, was but forty-one and a half per cent.

The essential fact contained in these figures is undoubtedly the same now, and in New-York State as in Ohio in 1862. Dogs still require food, and they will, unless especially trained to do otherwise, destroy sheep wherever they find them unguarded. We ought to have in the New-York markets the best of mutton at cheap rates, grown on the sheltered plains and rocky heights of Westchester, Putnam and other near-by counties on both sides of the river. But it doesn't pay to grow sheep for dogs to slaughter, and it is too costly to maintain constant "watch and ward" against the canine foe. For this reason, sheep-raising about New-York is just "nowhere."

We hope, therefore, that under the cry of "mad dog," the Board of Health may be able to impound and bring to grief every useless cur that runs, until the whole pestilent race of unleashed dogs is exterminated.

"Little Phil Sheridan" in Town.

Lieutenant-General SHERIDAN made his appearance in this City on Saturday afternoon, and engaged rooms at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where he is now stopping. He is unaccompanied, except by a servant. He will honor the metropolis with his presence during the celebration of Independence Day, and will probably review the National Guard from the balcony of the hotel. He is also expected to be present at the Army of the Potomac reunion this evening.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, NO. 41 CHAMBERS-STREET, July 1, 1869.

Joseph Bell, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Two months ago, when I entered upon the duties of this office, and you desired to resign as one of the assistants, in order to enter upon more lucrative employment in your profession, I requested you to remain until the end of the quarter which terminates this day. I thought that your experience of six years in the office would be of much service to me during the very crowded months preceding the Summer vacation. In accepting your resignation now, which has been delayed at my especial request, it gives me great pleasure to add that your services have been even more valuable than I had anticipated. Your great familiarity with the law, your readiness, industry, fidelity and real ability cannot fail to give you a rich reward for your services in the profession of the law, which you now propose to follow.

I am ever truly yours,
EDWARDS PIERREPONT.

Burnett's Standard Flavoring Extracts, Lemon, Vanilla, &c., are the best. Have been in the market for fifteen years. Five sizes—the larger bottles proportionally cheaper. For sale wholesale by JOHN F. HENRY, G. G. YVELIN, E. C. HAZARD, New-York City, and by druggists and dealers in grocers' sundries everywhere. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, Proprietors.—*Advertisement.*

"Fresh as a Maiden's Blush" Is the pure peachy complexion which follows the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm. It is the True Secret of Beauty. Fashionable Ladies in Society understand this.

The Magnolia Balm changes the rustic Country Girl into a City Belle more rapidly than any other one thing.

Redness, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Blotches and all effects of the Summer Sun disappear where it is used, and a genial, cultivated, fresh expression is obtained which rivals the Bloom of Youth. Beauty is possible to all who will invest 75 cents at any respectable store, and insist on getting the Magnolia Balm. Sold at No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

LYON'S Kathairon is a splendid hair dressing.—*Advertisement.*

Canarsie and Rockaway.

People are just beginning to realize that they have, almost at their doors, places of Summer resort equal to any in the world. At Canarsie and Rockaway the facilities for bathing, fishing and general enjoyment are unrivaled. If you wish to spend a pleasant Fourth of July, or any other day, take the horse-cars at Fulton, Wall or South Ferry for East New-York, thence by steam to Canarsie, where the trains connect with two fine steamers for Rockaway. —*Advertisement.*

An Old Nurse for Children.

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething. No mother who has ever tried it will consent to let her child pass through this critical period without the aid of this invaluable preparation. Gives rest to the mother and relief and health to the child. Cures wind colic and regulates the bowels. Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

All who Suffer from Burns on the Fourth of July, should be supplied with DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR. It relieves all pain in a few moments, and will not allow a SCAR to remain. Get it, parents, and thus defend your children from much suffering and pain. 25 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists.

Are you Going to the Country? If so, don't neglect your teeth. Get a box of DR. LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS, so neat and portable. No scattering or wasting. Try them. Sold by druggists. Depot, 11 Dey-st., New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

A Large Assortment of Fireproof Safes new and second hand, for office and parlor use, for sale cheap, at No. 62 Cannon-st., between Delancey and Rivington. R. M. PATRICK.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.
MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

CREAGH—DERRICK.—On Saturday, July 3, at Trinity Church, by Rev. H. H. Oberly, A. G. CREAGH to Mrs. W. H. DERRICK. No cards.

SCHWARTZ—JUBE.—On the 3d of January, 1869, by Rev. J. D. Cookman, Mr. ALONZO SCHWARTZ to Miss EVANGELINE JUBE, all of this City.

DIED.

CORNELL.—On Friday, July 2, THOMAS IRWIN, son of J. B. Cornell, of this City, aged 17 years, 10 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, July 6, at 2 P. M., from No. 28 West 45th-st.

COUENHOVEN.—On Saturday, July 3, at her late residence, No. 137 West 16th-st., Mrs. MARTHA COUENHOVEN, aged 56 years.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

EVANS.—On Sunday, July 4, 1869, TITUS M. EVANS, aged 53 years.

Funeral will take place from the First M. E. Church, Greenpoint, on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 1 o'clock.

HARTT.—On Saturday, July 3, LE BARON BOTSFORD, son of Dr. H. Le Baron and Jennie M. Hartt, aged 2 months and 23 days.

MACY.—On Sunday, July 4, CAROLINE RIDGWAY, wife of Sylvanus J. Macy, in the 36th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 21 West 47th-st.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

MILLER.—At Rahway, N. J., on Saturday, July 3, G. DRAKE, son of Benj. B. and Christiana Miller, in the 27th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, July 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Second Presbyterian Church, Rahway, N. J.

MORRIS.—At Morristown, N. J., on Friday morning, July 2, BENJAMIN C. MORRIS, late of this City, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Morristown, on Tuesday morning, 6th inst., at 11 o'clock, without further invitation. Trains of Morris and Essex Railroad leave foot of Barclay-st. at 8 o'clock A. M.

OWEN.—On Sunday, July 4, of cholera infantum, LEWIS GENESH, infant son of Edward J. and Alice Owen.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from their residence on Madison-av., Elizabeth City, N. J., on Tuesday, July 6, at 2 P. M. Interment in Green-Wood Cemetery.

SHEPARD.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of his brother, Charles J. Shepard, on Sunday, July 4, 1869, THOMAS M. SHEPARD, in the 53d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held in the Church on the Heights, (Dr. Eddy's,) Pierrepont-st., on Tuesday, 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

SANGER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 2, suddenly, CHARLES F. SANGER, aged 34 years.

Funeral services from the residence of his father at Sherborn, Mass.

TODD.—At Beyrout, Syria, on Thursday, June 3, 1869, in full hope of a Christian immortality, ANGELINE M., wife of William James Todd, and daughter of Runyon W. Martin, of this City.

She is buried in the Cemetery of the Prussian Protestant Association, about one mile from Beyrout, on the road to Damascus.

VAN KLEECK.—On Saturday evening, July 3, at Haverstraw, Rockland County, ELIZABETH P., wife of Dr. JAMES B. VAN KLEECK, and daughter of the late Thomas F. Jenkins.

The relatives and friends of the family, Brothers of Neptune Lodge No. 317, F. and A. M., Companions of Manhattan Chapter No. 184, Sir Knights of Manhattan Commandery No. 31, and Masonic Fraternity, are invited to attend the funeral at Haverstraw on Tuesday morning, on arrival of steamer *Antelope* from New-York.

WARD.—On Sunday, July 4, after a lingering illness, MOSES WARD, in the 55th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 72 West 35th-st., on Tuesday, 6th inst., at 10 A. M., without further notice.

WESTERVELT.—On Friday, July 2, DANIEL WESTERVELT, in the 73d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, Irvington, N. J., on Tuesday, July 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be at Market-st. Station, Newark, to meet the 1 o'clock train from New-York.

WYATT.—At Baltimore, Md., on Sunday, July 4, LIZA K. WYATT, wife of Charles H. Wyatt, Esq., daughter of the late Geo. Kneeland, Esq., and granddaughter of the late Rev. John McVickar, of New-York.

Funeral services at Baltimore on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 8 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRONZE POWDER FOR SALE.—TO Ornamental Iron Manufacturers and Others.—A quantity of bronze powder suitable for rough castings, &c., for sale. Price $1 50 per single pound. For sample address J. O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post Office.

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THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
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MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

WINDOW SCREENS, MAGONN'S Patent.—Wire Screens; a new article to keep out mosquitoes and flies; can be adjusted to different widths of windows. Price 50c. per square foot, with frame complete. G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., No. 447 Broadway.

MOSQUITO NETS!—WHITE BAR, &c.; other colors in proportion. Patent Portable Umbrella Canopy. Nets of every description at low prices. G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., No. 447 Broadway.

OPEN AND FREE TO VISITORS.—The Phrenological Museum, at No. 389 Broadway. Examinations with charts and written descriptions of character given daily.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AMERICAN LAW REVIEW.
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
Boston,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
NO. 4, VOLUME III.
OF
THE AMERICAN LAW REVIEW.
CONTENTS:
I. Limits of the Exclusive Jurisdiction of Admiralty in the United States. II. Bank Cashiers. III. James Otis. IV. Of the Jurisdiction of Admiralty over Contracts of Marine Insurance. V. Digest of the English Law Reports from November, 1868, to April, 1869. VI. Selected Digest. VII. Book Notices. VIII. List of New Books. IX. Summary of Events.
Single number........................$1 25
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A General Index to the three volumes now completed will be ready this month, and will be mailed free to subscribers.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The week just closed was a very light one. The over-crowded state of the market for a few weeks past, the hot weather and the near approach of the Fourth of July combined, affected the sales considerably. None of very high-priced property were attempted. Several of lots, which could be sold at moderate prices, were very successful. The few days' rest will probably have a good effect, and the sales to be made during the present week will be benefited thereby.

The sales for last week were as follows:

New-York improved property ... $92,400
New-York unimproved property ... 10,500
Country improved property ... 2,550
Country unimproved property ... 42,583
Total for week ending July 3 ... $148,033

The sales for the previous week were:

New-York improved property ... $57,830
Country improved property ... 60,225
Country unimproved property ... 271,250
Total for the week ending June 26 ... $389,305
Total from June 1 to June 5 ... 263,581
Total for week ending June 12 ... 105,736
Total for week ending June 19 ... 346,522
Total for week ending June 26 ... 389,305
Total for week ending July 3 ... 148,033
Total for the month of January ... 2,393,781
Total for the month of February ... 9,175,985
Total for the month of March ... 14,047,214
Total for the month of April ... 7,285,836
Total for the month of May ... 1,870,639
Grand total ... $35,828,822

To-day of course nothing will be attempted. The public are too busy celebrating to waste any time on land sales, and to allow them to get fully over the excitements and calmed down to something near a buying point, the auctioneers have wisely decided to do nothing of much importance until Thursday next. On that day two important sales will be made—one by Messrs. MALLORY & BLACKWELL, consisting of 200 desirable building lots at Maspeth, L. I., and one by Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co., at Rye, Westchester County, N. Y. The last is a continuation sale. The first was very successful and was adjourned only because of the lateness of the hour. From the commencement to the close the bidding was good and the prices fair, and it is quite probable this will be ully successful as the first.

Other sales will be made, full particulars of which will be found from day to day in our advertising columns.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Chatham-st., s. w. corner of Chambers-st., 13.1x ... $14,800
99.11x17.2x95.5x5 ... 13,000
Essex-st., No. 137, 25x87.6 ... nom.
Forsyth-st., No. 50, 25x100 ... 30,750
Forsyth-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 25x100..
Greenwich-st., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Perry-st., 50x61.2x ... 5,000
50x39.3x94, ½ part.
Sheriff-st., w. s., lot No. 41, Isaac Clason's map, ... nom.
21.10½x100 ... 26,000
10th-st., n. s., 395.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x94.8 ... nom.
25th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e of 1st-av., 75x98.9 ... 30,000
25th-st., n. s., 20 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x74.¾ ... 30,000
35th-st., n. s., 60 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x84.6 6-7 ... 9,700
39th-st., s. s., 240 ft. e. of 10th-av., 20x100.5 ... 18,500
42d-st., n. s., 240 ft. e. of 10th-av., 40x100.5 ... nom.
42d-st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of 11th av., 51.6x34.11x—...
49th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 11th av., 51.6x34.11x—
50th-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 10th-av., 176.9x97.9x } 45,500
47.6x190.2x200.10
40th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100 ... 6,000
51st-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100 ... nom.
53d-st., n. s., lot No. 68, map No. 39, 25x100 ... 14,000
57th-st., n. s., 123.1½ ft. e. of 1st-av., 16.8x100.4 ... 6,750
82d-st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.5 ... 10,000
123d-st., n. s., 500 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.11
1st-av., s. e. corner of 32d-st., 98.9x145x98.9x30x1 ... 10,000
blockx175 ... 8,000
1st-av., w. s., 75.6¼ ft. n. of 88th-st., 50.2x86 ... 17,400
2d-av., w. s., 118.5¼ ft. s. of 31st-st., 19.8¼x77 ... 60,000
8th-av., w. s., 45.5 ft. n. of 46th-st., 18.4x76 ... 7,900
6th-av., s. e. corner of 30th-st., 69x94x51x—

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 759, 3 years and 10 months, per year ... $5,500
North William-st., No. 29, 2 years, per year ... 950
Rivington-st., No. 158, 3 years, per year ... 480
Worth-st., No. 39, 1 year and 7 months, per year ... 10,000
1st-av., No. 347, 4 years, per year ... 600
7th-av., s. w. corner of 58th-st., 5 years, per year ... 600

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bartlett-st. and Division-av., w. corner, 20x83.3 .. $5,050
Carroll-st., s. w. s., 955 ft. s. e. of 6th-av., 22x111.¾ ... 2,200
Columbia-st., e. s., 40 ft. s. of President-st., 20x75 ... 10,000
Devoe-st., n. s., 187.10 ft. from Bushwick-av., 25x100 ... 20,000
Elliott-place, w. s., 233 ft. s. of Hanson-place, 20x20 ... 5,000
Elliott-place, w. s., 233 ft. s. of Hanson-place, 20x100 ... 5,000
Heicherty-st., 400 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 25x100 ... 600
India-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Union-av., 25x100 ... 6,250
Jefferson-st., n. s., 285 ft. e. of Broadway, 40x100 ... 2,500
Morrell-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Moore-st., 25x100 ... 1,750
Moore-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Ewen-st., 25x100 ... 1,450
Prospect-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Jay-st., 25x75 ... 6,000
Quincy-st., s. s., 305 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 20x100 ... 8,500
Ryerson-st., w. s., 133.11 ft. n. of Park-av., 20x100 ... 4,750
Skilman-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Graham-av., 25x100 ... 2,300
Woodhull-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Hicks, 20x100 ... 10,000
Warren-st., n. e. s., 325 ft. s. e. Hoyt-st., 24.3x100 ... 4,000
1st-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of North 7th-st., 25x100 ... 5,000
9th-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of North 5th-st., 20x70 ... 4,800
South 9th-st., n. s., 96 ft. e. of 3d-st., 20x109 ... 2,500
South 9th-st. and 8th-st., n. e. corner, 29.4x65.7 ... 1,500
18th-st., s. w. s., 250 ft. s. e. of 5th-av., 52x100 ... 2,200
20th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100 ... 400
20th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100 ... 350
20th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100 ... 350
22d-st., s. w. s., to w. of 4th-av., 39x100 ... 8,200
Alabama-av., e. s., 175 ft. s. of Virginia-av., 50x100 ... 1,850
Atlantic and Miller avs., s. e. corner, 75x93 ... 1,500
Bedford-av., w. s., 20 ft. n. of Taylor-st., 20x90 ... 12,000
Evergreen-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of Conselyea-st., 25x100 ... 2,700
Lafayette-av., s. s., 128 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 22x100 ... 7,500
Lafayette-av., s. s., 457 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 18x100 ... 1,000
Marcy-av., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 25x100 ... 2,500
Meeker-av. and North Henry-st., n. w. cor., 45x122 ... 100
Myrtle-av., n. s., 60 ft. e. of Stockholm-st., 25x100 ... 700
Putnam-av., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 50x95 ... 2,000
Vermont-av., w. s., 250 ft. s. North Carolina-av. ... 1
Vernon-av. and Laurens-st., n. w. cor., 150x200 ... 4,000
Lot No. 13, Sarah A. Suydam's map ... 275
Lots Nos. 33 and 35, block No. 19, map No. 2, East New-York ... 500
Lot No. 2,601, Buscham's map ... 3,000
Lot No. 177, on Ewen's map of Williamsburg ... 7,500
Lots Nos. 664 to 679, Hay-scale farm map ... 8,100
Lot No. 204, on Ralph Patchen's map ... 6,250
Lot No. 705, A. H. Van Wyck's map ... 190
Lot No. 101, S. A. Wyckoff's map ... 2,350

QUEENS COUNTY.

Bayside.

Bell-av., w. s., 386 ft. s. of Bradish-av., 125x200 ... $850
Bell-av., w. s., 511 ft. s. of Bradish-av., 58.8x201 ... 550
Titus-st., w. s., 395 ft. n. of Bradish-av., 141x204 ... 459

Flushing.

Head of Fly road, n. s., adjoining C. Amel's, 150x200 ... $550
Irving-place, Maple-place, Jaggar-av. and Division-st., the block ... 35,000

Farmingdale.

Bethpage road, s. s., adjoining Layton's, 6 acres and houses ... $3,000

Hempstead.

Beach road, n. e. s., adjoining Hicks', 39 acres ... $3,800
Rockaway road, s. w. s., adjoining Pettit's, 42 acres ... 6,750
Westbury to Newbridge road, n. and s. sides, adjoining Barnum's, 6 acres ... 700
Westbury to Newbridge road, n. and s. sides, adjoining Stringham's, 50 acres ... 3,300
Hempstead to Jerusalem road, s. w. s., adjoining Combs', 25 acres } 2,635
Westbury to Merrick Road, n. e. s., adjoining Schroeder's, 21 acres }

Hicksville.

Jericho road, e. s., Beach's property, 35 acres .. $20,000

Middle Village.

Dry Harbor road, s. e. s., adjoining Smidt's, 7 acres and house ... $4,782

Newtown.

Jackson-av., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Dutch Kills-st., 25x100 ... $650

Oyster Bay.

Glen Cove Creek, s. s., adjoining Carpenter's, 9½ acres ... $200

Roslyn.

Hempstead Harbor, w. s., adjoining Hicks', 4½ acres ... $2,772

Westbury.

Westbury to Sheep Pens road, w. s., adjoining Taylor's, 1½ acres ... $241

Woodhaven.

Pitkin-place and Thrall-place, s. e. corner, 100x250 ... $400

Far Rockaway.

Main Rockaway road, n. s., adjoining Lawrence's, 1 acre and house ... $6,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Brunswick-st., s. s., indefinite tract, 27x205 }
Miller-st., s. s., indefinite tract, 25x100 }
Emmett-st., n. s., indefinite tract, 25 ft. front. } $7,750
Pennsylvania-av. and Vanderpoel-st., corner of, 50x100 }
Hanover-place, s. s., indefinite, 25x100 }
High-st., e. s., 63 ft. n. of Bleecker-st., 21x72 } 5,000
Bleecker-st., n. s., 72 ft. e. of High-st., 42x84 }
Murray-st. and Pennsylvania-av., s. e. corner, 30x111 ... 10,500

Clinton.

Lyons Farms to Great Swamp road, 5 5-100 acres ... $200

Jersey City.

Railroad-av., lot No. 12, block No. 4, S. W. Smith's map, 20x100 ... $1,560

Hudson City.

Germania-av. and Spruce-st., s. w. corner, indefinite ... $450
Summit-av. and South-st., s. w. corner, 33x100 ... 800
Van Winkle-st., lots Nos. 4 and 6, Gobish's property, 50x100 ... 810

West Hoboken.

Cedar and Division sts., n. w. corner, 24x116 ... $375

North Bergen.

1st-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Meyers-av., 250x100 } $1,010
2d-st., w. s., 200 ft. s. of Meyers-av., 100x100 }
Lot No. 1, Englebrecht's property, 25x157 ... 150

Bayonne.

Avenue D and South-av., s. w. corner, 100x100x40x116 ... $3,000
Old road, w. s., 19 ft. n. of Centre-st., 123x50x49x37x46x13x125x25 ... 4,600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LEASE (FOURTEEN YEARS) of a two-story frame house and lot in 119th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., brings in yearly rent of $450; price, $1,500. Apply to No. 265 10th-av., to the owner, or at Maguire's real estate office, corner of 119th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

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A splendid place at Rye, 100 acres, green-house, hot-house, &c., &c.

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A superb place near Tarrytown, on the river, containing 22 acres.

Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SEA SHORE RESIDENCE AT a bargain; house has 12 rooms, with 3¼ acres land, fronting on Prince's Bay, Staten Island; two barns, hen-house, two boats, wagon and harness, garden implements; fishing, yachting and bathing at the door; price $8,500; terms accommodating. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, AT COST, A first-class house, William-st., near 2d, in the City of Plainfield, N. J., just refitted, and nearly an acre of land, with new fences, shrubbery, &c. Price $8,500. Apply to L. W. SERRELL, at the adjoining premises, or at No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA, WESTchester County, a double cottage, 11 rooms, and three lots of ground, on Spring-place, near the Boston road; plenty of fruit; good well of water. Inquire on the premises, Spring-place, between 4th and 5th sts., first house from the Boston road.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—ONE OF THE FINEST building lots on Orange Mountain, near Llewellyn Park, for sale low to close an estate. Apply to DAVID E. GREEN, No. 132 Pearl-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT MODERATE RENT, A FURnished house; also, small cottage in same inclosure, partially furnished, particularly desirable to families with children; delightfully located by a running brook, in the midst of all country surroundings; high and healthy; convenient to depot; one hour from City; milk, butter, vegetables, and use of horse and carriage, if desired. Inquire at No. 98 Reade-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

STEAM POWER—TO LET, FACTORY with engine and shafting; will let buildings together or separately, or rooms with or without power. Apply on the premises, No. 62 Cannon-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES E. MALLORY, Auctioneer.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT, AT AUCTION.

MASPETH LOTS,
BY
MALLORY & BLACKWELL,
THURSDAY, JULY 8,
at 2 o'clock P. M.,
When they will sell absolutely and without reserve, to the highest bidder,
200 SPLENDID LOTS!
IN POINT OF TIME,
Nearer City Hall, New-York, than 40th-st.
EASY TERMS!! EASY TERMS!!
70 per cent. can remain for three years.

Maspeth is located between the South Side and Flushing Railroads, and has a Station on each road. The property to be sold is on the line of the Great Grand-st. Extension, and is nearer the business centre of New-York than any that has been offered at auction this season. Just think of it! But 15 minutes from 34th-st., and 35 minutes from City Hall, New-York, and horse railroads laid from all the Brooklyn ferries; surrounded on all sides by horse and steam communications; of such quick and easy access, what must be its speedy prospective value!

Absolutely the best opportunity offered this season for investment in lots.

Persons wanting homes, or looking for lots for improvement or speculation, must look sharp and attend this sale. Being just outside the City limits, the taxes are nominal, amounting to less than 50 cents each lot per annum.

Lunch served by first-class caterers on arrival of train. Special trains leave James-slip at 1 o'clock P. M., 34th-st. at 1¼ P. M., and Hunter's Point, via Flushing Railroad, at 1½ P. M.

Maps, particulars and free tickets at the office of
MALLORY & BLACKWELL,
No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES McCULLOUGH and HALLAM, against whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy was filed on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1869.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—An order to show cause having been heretofore made herein on the 5th day of May, 1869, and the same having been duly served on James McCullough above named, who has appeared and filed his answer to said petition, now on reading, and filing proofs that the debtor Hallam above named cannot be found in this district, and that he has no known place of residence therein, and that he cannot be found in Boston, and that his place of residence in Boston cannot be found, and that he cannot be found or his place of residence be ascertained, and that in consequence thereof the petition and order to show cause in this matter cannot be served on him otherwise than by publication. And on filing proofs sustaining the allegations of the petition herein, it is ordered that the said Hallam do appear before this Court as a Court of Bankruptcy on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

And it is further ordered that a copy of said petition, together with a copy of this order, be served on said Hallam, by publishing this order on the 29th of June and on the 6th and 13th of July, 1869, in the New-York *Daily Times* and the *Commercial Advertiser*.

And it is further ordered that this order is made without prejudice to proceedings had upon the service on said McCullough.

Witness the Honorable Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the said Court, and the seal thereof, at the City of New-York, in said District, the 26th day of June, A. D. 1869.

[L. S.] GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

A true copy from the original on file.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

G. A. SEIXAS, solicitor for petitioning creditors, No. 254 Broadway. je29-law3wTu*

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE AND QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1869. }

Will be sold at public auction at Schuylkill Arsenal, on WEDNESDAY, July 28, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Captain WM. H. GILL, Military Storekeeper U. S. Army, a large lot of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and Quartermaster's stores, consisting in part of

34,285 uniform jackets, Veteran Reserve Corps .. New
47,740 yards worsted cords ... New
67¾ yards black cloth ... New
1,054¾ yards green kersey ... New
3,000 common tents, linen ... New

There will also be sold at the same time, a large lot of damaged clothing and equipage and Quartermaster's stores, consisting in part of

2,700 woolen blankets,
25,423 uniform coats,
857 sack coats,
1,188 forage caps,
409 shirts,
886 pairs stockings,
4,036 pairs trousers,
1,100 grain sacks,
20 sets harness,
21,450 feet galvanized pipe,
19,925 feet gaspipe, assorted,

and a variety of articles, embracing chevrons, drawers, flags, knapsacks, camp-kettles, bolts, carts, saddles, tools, &c., &c.

Terms cash, payable in United States currency. All property purchased must be removed within five days. Goods will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Catalogues will be furnished on application at this office, or at the office of Captain Gill, Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the auction-rooms of M. Thomas & Sons, Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th-st.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Q. M. Gen. and Bvt. Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—CONRAD KUHNER, plaintiff, against ELLEN KUHNER, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Murray-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 22, 1869.

STEPHEN WHITEHORN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 22d day of June, 1869.

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SUPREME COURT.—THE HURRICANE PATENT LANTERN COMPANY, plaintiff, against GEORGE M. DAVENPORT and WILLIAM B. ROGERSON, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the County Clerk's office of Kings County, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 19 William-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and fifty-eight (58-100) dollars, with interest from the 23d day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 23, 1869.

GEORGE C. BLANKE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint above mentioned was filed in said Clerk's office on the 29th day of May, 1869.

GEORGE C. BLANKE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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MACHINERY.

SECOND-HAND COTTON MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Cards, drawing frames, coarse and fine speeders, dead spindle throstles, warpers, dressers, &c. For description and prices of these machines, address C. F. BATTLES, Agent Tremont Mills, Lowell, Mass.

SECOND-HAND TOOLS—LATHES, punching machines, shears, small trip hammer, anvils, vices, blacksmiths' tools, &c.; also, large and small pulleys, cheap, at No. 62 Cannon-st., in rear.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

ST. CHARLES BRIDGE FIRST MORTGAGE TEN PER CENT. BONDS,

TEN years to run, guaranteed by the North Missouri Railroad Company, payable semi-annually at the Bank of Commerce, New-York,

AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

NORTH MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, AT 85 AND INTEREST.

The undersigned are the authorized agents for the sale of the above securities, and recommend them as first-class investments.

JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
NOS. 14 AND 16 WALL-ST.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON,
AND STERLING CREDITS.
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
BUY AND SELL
MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

$25,000 REWARD.

The Board of Directors of the Ocean National Bank will pay the sum of $25,000 for the arrest and final conviction of the party or parties who robbed the bank, between the evening of the 26th and the morning of the 28th of June, 1869; also, for the recovery and return of the money stolen, twenty-five per cent. (25 per cent.) of the amount returned; also, for the recovery and return of United States bonds stolen 10 per cent. (ten per cent.) of amount returned; also a liberal per centum for the return of miscellaneous securities.

By order of the Board.
C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1869.

The following Bonds and Coupons, the property of the customers of the Ocean National Bank, were stolen on the 27th or 28th of June, 1869. The public are cautioned against purchasing the same:

No. 77,000, 5-20 of 1865, U. S. Coupon Bond, for ... $500
No. 38,630, 5-20 of 1867, U. S. Coupon Bond, for ... 500
No. 38,644, 5-20 of 1867, U. S. Coupon Bond, for ... 100
No. 108,722, 5-20 of 1865, U. S. Coupon Bond, for ... 500
No. 77,055, 5-20 of 1865, U. S. Coupon Bond, for ... 1,000
No. 138,024, 5-20 of 1865, U. S. Coupon Bond, for ...
No. 475, Land Grant Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division ... 1,000
No. 63,712, 5-20 of 1865, U. S. Bond, for ... 1,000
No. 25,145, 5-20 of 1867, U. S. Bond, for ... 1,000
No. 19,830, 5-20 of 1865, U. S. Bond, for ... 1,000
No. 19,831, 5-20 of 1865, U. S. Bond, for ... 1,000
No. 19,832, 5-20 of 1865, U. S. Bond, for ... 1,000

Loan of June 30, 1864.

Nos. 99,169 to 99,183, both inclusive, for $1,000 each. Nos. 99,169 to 99,183, both inclusive, for $1,000 each. No. 48,303, No. 22,783, 5-20 of 1864, U. S. Bond for $1,000. No. 224,172, 5-20 of 1864, U. S. Bond for $1,000. Nos. 172,338, 107,600, 178,032, 1867, U. S. Bond for $1,000. Nos. 174,567, 174,568, 225,893, 178,033, 211,076, 211,077, 174,568, 174,567, 146,316, 146,315, 146,314, 146,313, 5-20 U. S. Bonds of 1867, for $1,000 each.

Coupons from 6 per cents. of 1861 Bonds, dated Nov. 16, 1861. Nos. 30,065, 30,066, 30,067, 30,068, 31,718, 31,722, 32,895, 101,326, 101,327, 101,337. From U. S. 5-20s, July 1, 1867, Nos. 118,285 to 118,291, both inclusive.

From 5-20s of 1867, Nos. 155,200 to 155,255, both inclusive, $30 each—three (3) Coupons of each number due July, 1868, Jan., 1869, July, 1869. From 10-40s, Nos. 90,991 to 91,040, both inclusive, two (2) Coupons of each number, $25 each, due Nov., 1868 and May, 1869.

25,000 U. S. 5-20 Coupon Bonds of January and July, 1865.

16 bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 166,740, 166,741, 7,258, 7,259, 7,260, 7,261, 7,262, 19,971, 19,972, 77,133, 77,134, 56,675, 56,682, 165,987, 61,708, 120,837.

18 bonds of $500 each, Nos. as follows: 92,717, 72,008, 11,805, 80,085, 101,490, 106,634, 21,381, 29,263, 60,994, 98,162, 25,849, 28,957, 105,476, 26,730, 39,438, 5,846, 46,162, 83,733.

30,000 U. S. 5-20 Coupon Bonds of 1864.

22 bonds of $1,000 each. Nos. 44,606, 31,037, 49,722, 90,213, 3,750, 1,114, 18,119, 44,608, 1,634, 63,403, 95,690, 10,874, 17,833, 36,573, 91,414, 10,875, 91,416, 1,289, 45,618, 98,442, 98,441.

16 bonds of $500 each. Nos. 4,663, 18,759, 4,339, 23,656, 18,027, 23,166, 6,286, 23,167, 25,748, 25,749, 25,414, 25,395, 14,930, 18,741, 25,750, 25,751.

4 bonds of $1,000 each, 5-20s of 1867. Nos. 169,874, 207,052, 207,054, 221,612.

UNITED STATES 5-20 COUPON BONDS OF 1864. Nos. 15,538, 15,539, 15,540, 15,541, 15,542, for $1,000 each.

UNITED STATES COUPON BONDS OF 1865. Nos. 124,223, 124,224, 124,225, 125,330, 125,332, for $1,000 each.

UNITED STATES COUPON BONDS OF 1867. Nos. 164,285, 164,287, 10,832, 156,019, 200,759, 171,733, 207,053.

GLEN COVE STARCH MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Ten bonds for $1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 10 inclusive.

UNITED STATES 10-40 COUPON BONDS. Nos. 82,353, 31,904, 4,616, 3,753, 282, 109,740, 109,741, 106,336, 9,967, 36,013, for $1,000 each, $10,000.

UNITED STATES 5-20 COUPON BONDS. Nos. 224,172, 172,338, 107,600, 178,032, 211,076, 211,077, 174,568, 174,567, 225,893, 178,316, 146,315, 146,314, 24,647, 126,486, 128,487, 217,628, 217,630, 28,480, 28,431, 28,432, 178,033, 174,565, 146,313, 217,629, 141,516, $1,000 each, $25,000.

UNITED STATES 5-20 COUPON BONDS OF 1865. Interest payable January and July. Nos. 144,978, 183,967, 82,596, 193,961, 81,821, 168,287, 168,288, $1,000 each, $7,000; No. 155, $500.

UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS OF 1867. Nos. 16,056, 16,062, 27,801, 39,666, 67,746, 16,063, 16,065, 16,066, 16,068, 115,534, 78,131, 85,964, 85,965, 85,966, 85,967, 85,968, 85,969, 85,970, 85,971, 85,972, 85,973, 85,974, 85,975, $500 each, $11,500.

UNITED STATES 10-40 COUPON BOND. No. 2,508, $500.

Nos. 401 to 600, inclusive, Bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, for $500 each, (1st series.)

C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL ... $1,000,000
PAID IN ... $500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.
G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
T. S. MARLOR.
JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
L. J. VAN BOSKERCK, Lockwood & Co.
JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.

Until further notice the Treasury will purchase one million of its Bonds on alternate Thursdays, commencing July 1, and will offer for sale one million of gold coin on alternate weeks, commencing Thursday, July 8.

Particulars of the conditions of the purchase and sale will be furnished on application at this office, and be published in the public Press for two days prior to each sale or purchase.

By direction of the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, Assistant Treasurer United States.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK.

Notice is hereby given that upon a vote duly taken, the shareholders owning two-thirds and upward of the capital stock of this association have voted that the said association go into liquidation and be closed, and that it is closing up its affairs accordingly. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

JACOB CAMPBELL, President.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 10, 1869.

This Bank has been reorganized as a State Institution, and is conducting business as usual.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

LEVY & BORG,
No. 41 Pine-st., New-York,
Want the following Southern Securities:
Memphis City Bonds, indorsed by Memphis and Charleston Railroad.
Shelby County (Tenn.) Bonds.
Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad Bonds.
Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Bonds and Stock.
Memphis and Charleston Railroad Bonds.
Mississippi Central Railroad Bonds.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, due July 1, 1869, will be paid in full in gold coin, on and after that date, on presentation at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

Schedules will be furnished on application. Lots of twenty or more coupons will be received for examination on the 29th and 30th June.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Aug. 1, 1869, will be paid MONDAY, Aug. 2, by Peter B. Sweeny, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the new Court-house. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, July 3, 1869.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, June 25, 1869.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

SOUTHERN BANK NOTES OF ALL kinds bought at highest market price, by LEVY & BORG, No. 41 Pine-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company
(OF ILLINOIS)
First Mortgage Seven per Cent.
GOLD BONDS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK, COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

These Bonds are convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time, if desired.

Length of road, 117 5-100 miles; total amount of bonds, $2,000,000, averaging less than $18,000 per mile, the bonds being secured by a First Mortgage on the whole road, equipment and entire property of the Company.

This road runs east and west on the line of the principal and oldest emigrant wagon road in the State, passing through several populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural district in Illinois, which will furnish local business sufficient to make it a first-class paying road; while with its connections with many principal lines its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country. A glance at a map will convince any one that the prospects of this road are most promising.

The whole line has been graded at a cost of $1,200,000, which has been paid with funds realized from stock subscriptions, and is now ready for the rails, which are being rapidly put down. The whole road will be completed early the coming Fall.

We offer a limited number of these bonds at 95 and accrued interest in currency, and recommend them as a safe and profitable investment.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881.	117	117⅜	5-20 Coupon, '67.	116¾	116⅝
Coupon, 1881	117⅜	117⅝	5-20 Coupon, '68.	116¾	116⅝
5-20 Regis., 1862..	117	117⅜	10-40 Regist'd..	107¾	108⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62..	121⅜	122⅛	10-40 Coupon...	108⅛	108⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64..	117⅝	117⅞	Gold	137⅛	137⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65,	118⅝	118⅞	U. S. Cur. Pac.	100⅛	100⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July..	116⅜	116⅝			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT
SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, IN NEW YORK.

The undersigned offer to persons desiring a safe and profitable investment, a limited amount of the above Bonds at 90 per cent. and accrued interest in currency.

The Bonds are secured by a Sinking Fund of 2 per cent. per annum, and the mortgage now covers ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIVE MILES OF A THOROUGHLY BUILT AND FULLY EQUIPPED RAILROAD IN ACTIVE OPERATION,

extending from Houston, Texas, in a northerly direction toward the Red River, where it is intended to connect with the Railroads now building from Lawrence, Kansas City and St. Louis, with a branch road to Austin, twenty-five miles of which is now in operation. It also covers valuable prairie and timber lands, to the amount of 6,400 acres for each mile of road built. The Bonds issued and to be issued are limited to $20,000 per mile.

NO BONDS ARE ISSUED EXCEPT UPON ROAD COMPLETED, EQUIPPED AND IN OPERATION.

Shephard Knapp, Esq., and William Walter Phelps, Esq., are Trustees under the mortgage.

The Railway as built and projected passes through the most fertile and thickly-populated portion of the State of Texas, and during the past three years has earned more than double the amount necessary to pay the interest and sinking fund upon its bonds.

For further information apply to
JAMES ROBB, KING & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,

Due in 1877. Interest payable April and October, in this City. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, this mortgage being issued at the rate of only $14,000 per mile on a total length of 160 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public. For particulars inquire of

CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

No. 82 Nassau-st., (near Fulton-st.,) New-York. OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on all sums of $5 and upward, free of Government tax. Deposits made NOW will draw interest from July 1.

TRUSTEES:

JOHN G. LIGHTBODY, JACOB F. CARLTON, WM. VAN NAME, PETER VOORHIS, J. P. RICHARDS, JOHN C. BISHOP, JAS. S. CARPENTIER, BART. B. CHAPELL, THOMAS J. COUTANT, G. L. GODDARD, GERSHOM BANKER, CONRAD WETTYEN, DAVID B. GOULD, ELIAS J. BEACH, GEO. M. WOODWARD, B. F. SHERMAN, AMOS P. HAWLEY, CHAS. W. CARPENTER, WILLIAM L. COLE, H. R. CONKLIN, JAMES DENNIS, GEORGE JARVIS, ELI MARTIN.

WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY:

The undersigned will receive proposals to the 12th inst. inclusive, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of the whole or any part of $20,000 of said Bonds, for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.

JAMES BROWN, }
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, } Trustees.
LOWELL HOLBROOK, }

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.

AMONG THE VALUABLES STOLEN from this bank were four certificates for $5,000, issued by the Assistant United States Treasurer of this City, Nos. 4,559, 4,561, 4,562 and 4,563, and payable to the New-York National Exchange Bank or bearer; also, one certificate for $6,000, dated Dec. 27, 1868, payable to Ocean National Bank, No. 5,460, and one dated May 6, 1869, for $5,000, No. 5,706. Payment was stopped on Monday last.

C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OLD Adams Express Company are requested to meet at No. 35 Broad-st., office of Messrs. Osgood Brothers, on WEDNESDAY, July 7, at 12 o'clock, on business of special importance.

DAVID L. EINSTEIN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,
GEORGE A. OSGOOD.

SOUTH PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the South Pacific Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, due July 1, 1869, will be paid in gold coin at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, No. 49 Washington-st., Boston.

WM. A. HAYES, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD Company.—The coupons of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1869, will be paid in Gold Coin at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York, or at the Treasurer's Office, No. 49 Washington-st., Boston.

WM. A. HAYES, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company, indorsed by the State of Georgia, due on the 1st July, will be paid by DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

$25,000—ST. LOUIS AND IRON Mountain Railroad Bonds for sale at 85, and the accrued interest; these are the cheapest first-class bonds in the market. Apply to HEWITT & RYERSON, No. 37 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN.
FIFTY YEARS TO RUN,
FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX,

Issued by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company. These Bonds, at the price, yield in Currency Ten Per Cent. per annum.

A limited quantity only for sale before advancing the price.

Full information furnished by
HENRY CLEWS & CO., Financial Agents,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 393 CANAL-ST.
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.
CASH CAPITAL ... $150,000
SURPLUS, JUNE 22, 1869 ... 87,419
ASSETS ... $237,419

The Board of Directors of the People's Fire Insurance Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1869.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free of Government tax) will be paid depositors on all sums entitled thereto of $5 and upward, on and after MONDAY, July 19.

Interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal from July 1.

Deposits made NOW will draw interest from July 1 at the rate of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax.

WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 161 BROADWAY. }

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on demand on and after July 1, 1869, at the office of the Company.

The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to July 1.

JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

NEW YORK, June 17, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
MECHANICS' BANK, }
ST. LOUIS, June 29, 1869. }

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all tax, payable on and after July 1, 1869. Eastern stockholders will receive their dividends at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.

GEO. T. HULSE, Cashier.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 237 BROADWAY, July 1, 1869. }

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared their usual semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST., }
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1869. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of Government tax, will be paid upon the capital stock of this Company, including the capital stock of the late Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula, the Cleveland and Toledo, and the Lake Shore Railroad Companies, and the common stock of the late Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, to the shareholders respectively, at this office, on the 2d day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 88 WALL-ST., }
TONTINE BUILDINGS, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869. }

FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared the regular QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6TH JULY next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 25th inst. and reopened on the morning of the 8th proximo.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
NORWICH, Conn., June 15, 1869. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st proximo, at the Farmers Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, to the stockholders whose names are on the Stock Ledger on the 23d inst.

Transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 6th of July next.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 96 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.,
free from Government tax,
payable on demand.

JAMES M. RODGES, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all taxes, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after July 1.

The transfer books will be closed 23d inst. at 3 P. M., and reopened on the morning of July 6.

W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (Stonington Railroad,) NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per Cent., (3½ per cent.,) free of Government tax, was declared this day, payable at the office of Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-st., on the 19th day of July.

Transfer books will be closed until the 19th prox.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO., }
Treasurer's Office, No. 26 Exchange-place, }
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1869. }

A CASH DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent. on the capital stock of this Company will be payable on and after the 20th July, prox., at this office.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the morning of July 20.

By order of the Board of Managers.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1869. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, payable on the 2d day of August next to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 17th day of July instant, after which date and until the 6th day of August the transfer books will be closed.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from all taxes, payable July 1, 1869. The transfer books will be closed on June 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 1st prox.

JNO. T. HILL, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after the 1st day of July next, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

NEW-YORK STATE NATIONAL BANK, }
ALBANY, June 28, 1869. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared the usual Dividend of Six per Cent., and an Extra Dividend of Four per Cent., both free of all taxes, payable to shareholders on and after 1st of July next.

J. H. VAN ANTWERP, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., (free of all tax,) payable on and after July 1 proximo.

The transfer books will be closed from June 26 to June 30, inclusive.

R. McCARTEE, Cashier.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, free of all taxes, payable on and after the 10th of July next.

The transfer book will remain closed from this date until July 10.

CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE CO., }
No. 113 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.

WILLIAM J. HUGHES, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1869. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of tax, has been this day declared, payable on and after July 1.

The transfer book will remain closed from this date until July 2.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the first day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from this date to day of payment.

W. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, No. 1 Montague-st., (Mechanics' Bank Building,) BROOKLYN, June 28, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1.

WALTER NICHOLS, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869. }

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) Per Cent., and Government tax, has been declared THIS DAY, payable on the 1st day of July next, until which time the transfer books will remain closed.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869. }

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. will be paid on and after THURSDAY, July 1, free of tax.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 12.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., (late Williamsburg,) L. I.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Depositors are hereby notified that semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward, that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 19.

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest from July 1.

Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and also on Mondays and Saturdays from 4 o'clock P. M. until 7 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, } Vice-Presidents.
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, }
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW-BOWERY.
JUNE 21, 1869.

The Trustees of this bank have ordered the usual quarterly and half-yearly dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, to be paid on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws.

All interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal and will be entitled to interest as a deposit.

Deposits made before July 21 will receive interest as from July 1.

HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 66 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, payable on and after July 7, 1869.

THEO. KEELER, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 BROADWAY, HOWARD BUILDING, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after July 6, 1869.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, }
No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free of tax, payable on the first Monday of July next. The transfer books will be closed until July 6 prox.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 166 Broadway. }

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1869.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, NO. 28 COURT, CORNER OF REMSEN-ST., BROOKLYN, June 29, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable July 1.

WM. T. LANE, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, }
NOS. 561 AND 563 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after July 12.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, No. 27 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869. }

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after THURSDAY, the 8th inst.

WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, July 1, 1869.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of SATURDAY, July 3.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 7th inst.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869.

MERCER AND GRUNDY COUNTY BONDS, STATE OF MISSOURI.—The semi-annual interest due July 1, on the above bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 1st day of July, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES LINDSAY and ARCHIBALD HUMPHRYS, composing the firm of A. Humphrys & Co., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on the petition of James Lindsay; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY MARCHANT, Jr., bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry Marchant, Jr., in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of July, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of June, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

je28-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT S. SCHUYLER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Robert S. Schuyler, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of July, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of June, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

je28-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC C. NOE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been duly filed in said Court by Isaac C. Noe, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of July, 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

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INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French school for young ladies and children,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,)

Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23, 1869.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Offers unsurpassed accommodations, safe and pleasant home, and superior educational advantages in solid branches and the arts. Fall session, 19 weeks; opens Aug. 16. Apply to G. C. SMITH, Prin.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 16, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED—FOR MILITARY, mathematics, English, &c.; unmarried; college graduate or West Point attainments in scholarship needed. Address, full particulars, age, experience, &c., MILITARY, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS THRO' Amer. School Inst. should apply now. Demand for Autumn is good. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, 14 Bond.

CARPETS.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS,
FOR SPRING SALES, 1869.
VELVETS, TAPESTRY, BODY BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAINS, in every variety, for rooms, halls and stairs, at greatly reduced prices for CASH.

SMITH BROTHERS,
successors to
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 738 Broadway, near Astor-place.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
The largest stock in the City.
R. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

1869 July Interest. The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, will be paid to depositors on and after July 19, or if not drawn, will be credited to the account, and draw interest from July 1 the same as a deposit. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

1869. JULY INTEREST.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, }
No. 58 BOWERY, S. W. COR. OF CANAL-ST. }

The semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, will be credited and paid on and after WEDNESDAY, July 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books at any time when presented after the 21st of July.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 5 to 7 o'clock.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st of July.

Bank books in German, French and English.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

1869. JULY INTEREST.—The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, will be paid to depositors on and after WEDNESDAY, July 21, or, if not withdrawn, will be credited to the account, and will draw interest from July 1 the same as a deposit.

DEPOSITS made on or before JULY 20 will draw interest from the 1ST OF JULY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $5 and upward.

One dollar received on deposit.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1869.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $500 and under; SIX PER CENT. on sums over $500 which have remained on deposit for three and six months previous to the 1st day of July, 1869, will be paid on demand after the 20th of July.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of July.

Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M.; and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.
NEW-YORK, June, 1869.

Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. on all sums from Five Dollars to Two Thousand Dollars, and on all sums exceeding Two Thousand Dollars Five per Cent. upon such excess of Deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the By-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, July 19, 1869.

All Interest not called for will remain as Principal, and draw Interest accordingly from the 1st inst.

The Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS in addition from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 19.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 341 AND 343 EAST 4TH-ST.

Interest allowed on deposits made on July 7, 1869. SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1869. }

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEpositors at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and 6 per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeable with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after July 19, 1869.

All interest not called for will be accredited as principal and draw interest accordingly.

All deposits made on or before July 10, 1869, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJ. .. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRICE, } Secretaries.
WILLIAM REMSEN, }

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, }
CORNER THIRD-AV. AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., }
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1869. }

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free from Government tax), on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WILLIAM B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1.

ASSETS, $6,512,555 36.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, }
No. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES have declared the usual dividend of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto, for the six months and three months ending June 30. And also an EXTRA DIVIDEND of one per cent. out of the earnings of the past six months on the above-entitled sums, being at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. per annum. Payable on or after July 20.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVings Institution, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.—Six per Cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

German spoken.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY.
DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

A deposit before July 20 will draw interest from July 1—Six Per Cent., (free from Government tax.)

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
No. 354 3d-av., corner 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 P. M.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

R. H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y. J. R. KEELER, Vice-Prest.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before the 20th draw interest from July 1, 6 per cent., on $5 to $5,000.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also,
PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS
for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HOTEL FOR SALE—DOING A VERY good business, and susceptible of being extended; is in a great thoroughfare, close to a North River ferry; furnished in excellent order; rent very low; as the proprietor has business elsewhere, he will dispose of it on very favorable terms, or would exchange it for approved real estate. Address HOTEL, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, Monuments, Headstones. The largest and finest stock. Mantels, also catalogues, sent to the country. A. KLABER, 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUST KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 394 Pearl-st., up stairs.

HEALING SALVE.—THE ONLY SURE cure is Berg's Universal Russian Healing Salve; wounds, cuts, bruises and sores of all kinds are speedily cured; come and try it free of charge. Office No. 260 Bowery. Sold by all druggists. Price, 25c., 50c. and $1.

WANTED—A LAW LIBRARY. ADDRESS E. H. SPOONER, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, July 10
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, July 24
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT...SATURDAY, Aug. 7
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAU...SATURDAY, Aug. 21

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Russia, Wednesday, July 7 | Tarifa, Thursday, July 22
Samaria, Thursday, July 8 | Cuba, Wednesday, July 28
Java, Wednesday, July 14 | Tripoli, Thursday, July 29
Malta, Thursday, July 15 | China, Wednesday, Aug. 4
Scotia, Wedn'sday, July 21 | Siberia, Thursday, Aug. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying emigrants.
First Cabin.....$130, gold. Second Cabin.....$80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....................$145, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers.
First Cabin.....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, July 10, 1 P. M.
ETNA (via Halifax).....Tuesday, July 13, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE......Saturday, July 17, 12 M.
CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, July 24, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:
DORIAN..........July 7 | BRITANNIA.......July 24
CAMBRIA.........July 10 | COLUMBIA........July 31
IOWA............July 17 | EUROPA..........Aug. 7
and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.
COLORADO, 3,016 tons..........July 7, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons..........July 14, at 5 P. M.
MANHATTAN, 2,565 tons.........July 21, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, 3,132 tons.............July 28, at 4½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons.........Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons............Aug. 11, at 4½ P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE.................(Gold)...$80.
STEERAGE......................(Currency)...$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 47 North River.
THE QUEEN, GROGAN, Saturday, July 10, at 3 P. M.
ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, July 17, at 11 A. M.
FRANCE, GRACE, Saturday, July 24, at 3 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON.
INMAN LINE.
CITY OF DUBLIN..............................July 7
CITY OF LIMERICK............................Aug. 4
And monthly throughout the season.
RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE:
To Southampton..$30, Cur'y | To Havre...$35, Currency
To Antwerp..$35, Currency | To Paris......38, Currency
For freight or passage apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$200	$185	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
JULY 10.—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain HUDSON.
Steamer leaving July 10 connects closely with steamer OREGONIAN, leaving San Francisco Aug. 4 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, July 9. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. ——, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

REGULAR LINE

FOR PUERTO PLATA, SAMANA AND ST. DOMINGO CITY, VIA TURKS ISLAND.
The favorite steamer
TYBEE,
Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
will leave for the above ports on SATURDAY, July 17, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.
For freight or passage, having elegant accomodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
TWICE A WEEK,
THURSDAYS
AND
SATURDAYS.
The steamships
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, THURSDAY, July 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, July 10, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
RAPIDAN, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, July 15, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 10, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

TO SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.
THE BLACK STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS
Having withdrawn from the associated lines, will run a semi-weekly Independant line commencing early in August next.
This line will give through Bills of Lading to all points in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and M. A. Cohen's line of steamers to Augusta, and also give through rates to stations on Central Railroad, Southwestern Railroad, Macon and Western Railroad, Augusta and Savannah Railroad, Georgia Railroad, Augusta and Macon Railroad, Milledgeville and Eatonton Railroad, Macon and Georgia Railroad, Macon and Brunswick Railroads, and all landings on Chattahoochie River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 96 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL.......VAIL.......Saturday, July 10
GEO. WASHINGTON....GAGER.....Saturday, July 17
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, THURSDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS...........................July 8
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN.......................July 28
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.......................July 8
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, (via Nassau)....July 15
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....................July 22
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—The well-known side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, is now receiving freight and will leave Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, July 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rockport, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 7, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 5 North River, foot of Rector-st.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The SARAGOSSA will sail July 14.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 323 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

VIA FALL RIVER, DIRECT.
The world-renowned steamers,
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, FROM PIER—30—NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Chambers-st.)
—AT 5 P. M.—
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
Grand Promenade Concert
EVERY EVENING.
THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SUNDAY NIGHT.
PROVIDENCE Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 5:30 A. M., ARRIVING at 6:30 A. M.
RETURNING will leave Providence at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way.
To better accommodate the public
THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,
NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,
COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, (Sundays excepted,)
FROM PIER—28—NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Murray-st.)
—AT 6:30 P. M.—
For BOSTON via NEWPORT.
FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 6:30 P. M. each evening.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

WARD'S WEEKLY LINE OF STEAMERS, KEWEENAW and ST. PAUL, running during the season to all Lake Superior ports.
One of the above first-class, low-pressure passenger steamers will leave the dock, foot Woodward-av., Detroit, for Duluth, Superior City and all intermediate ports every TUESDAY NIGHT at 11 o'clock, after the arrival of the late Eastern trains, and calling at Port Huron, the terminus of the G. T. and G. W. Railroads, the following morning, connecting at Superior with stages for St. Paul, Minn.
Passengers for the Red River Country will find this the cheapest and best route. For tickets, rooms, or any information, apply to EBER WARD, Detroit, or BRADY & CO., Agents, Detroit, Mich.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

DAY LINE OF STEAMERS

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—CHANGE OF TIME.
On and after Thursday, July 8, the day line of steamers will leave DESBROSSES-ST. at 8 A. M., and 34TH-ST. at 8:15 A. M.

FOR LONG BRANCH.—THE SPLENDID steamboat
MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING,
Will leave New-York from Pier No. 26 North River, north side of pier, foot of Barclay-st., daily (Sundays excepted) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., leaving Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping, for passengers only, at Pier No. 4 North River at 4:15 P. M., and on the morning trip up. Fare, each way, $1; excursion tickets, $1 50; commutation, one month, $20; two months, $35; three months, $43. On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6:20 P. M., landing at Pier No. 26 about 8 P. M. Horses, carriages and general freight transported. Dodd's Express Company will attend to all baggage and express matters and will have tickets for sale at their principal offices.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.
L. B. & S. S. R. R.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest, elegant evening river steamboats in the world. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail and 75c. cheaper than any other route, and like reduction to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, all points West, to Saratoga, Sharon, Lake George, all points on Lake Champlain, to Montreal, to all points in Vermont and Western Massachusetts. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at Dodd's Express Offices, Nos. 631 and 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Baggage called for at residence and checked through to destination; also, at No. 308 West-st., above Spring-st. Passengers landed in Saratoga in time for breakfast.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Fri., July 2.....9:30 A. M.	Fri., July 2.....1:30 P. M.
Sat., July 3.....10:30 A. M.	Sat., July 3.....2:30 P. M.
Sun., July 4.....9 A. M.	Sun., July 4.....4 P. M.
Mon., July 5.....7 A. M.	Mon., July 5.....6 A. M.
Mon., July 5.....12:30 P. M.	Mon., July 5.....4:30 P. M.
Tues., July 6.....3 P. M.	Wed., July 7.....6:30 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY.—THE DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and D. DREW, will commence their passages to Albany, on MONDAY, May 31. Leaving Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:15, connecting with the New-York Central, Rensselaer and Saratoga and Susquehanna Railroads for all points North and West. Landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR CATSKILL.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION leave Franklin-st. Pier daily at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring, Highland, Rhinebeck, Barrytown, Tivoli, Malden, West Camp, Smith's Dock and Germantown, connecting at Catskill with stages for the Catskill Mountain House and all points West.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:30. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.—On and after SUNDAY, June 13, the steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK will make her regular trips from New-York and Keyport, making the usual landings. Leaving foot of Barclay-st. 9 A. M.; leaving steamboat landing, Keyport, 4 P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

FOR RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE, and Newburg, landing at Cozzens', Cornwall, Milton, Marlboro' and Esopus. Steamboats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN, leave Pier foot of Harrison-st., daily at 4 P. M.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily at 3:30, 4 and 5 P. M., from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agt.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

HOTELS.

NATIONAL HOTEL—NO. 1 HAMILTON-av., Brooklyn. Lodgings by the day, week, or month; $2 50 to $3 per week. Wanted, a pair of carriage horses, from $600 to $750.
WILLIAM FAWCETT, Proprietor.

RAILROADS.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Combination Excursion Tickets to all principal points in New-York, New-England, the Canadas and Lake Superior region, embracing many new and attractive routes, and a great variety of SHORT and CHEAP excursions as well as long and extensive tours, at very moderate rates, can now be obtained at the offices of the ERIE RAILWAY, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen. Supt. WM. R. BARR, Gen. Pass'r Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches, through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.
For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.
For Greycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M., daily.
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
* To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after June 1, 1869, the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, as follows:
8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and way stations.
10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations.
3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Jamaica, Valley Stream, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood.
Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue.
4:50 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue.
6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip.
All trains will connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway. The 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island.
ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO MONTREAL WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.—On and after July 1, 1869, passenger trains will leave New-York and Harlem Railroad depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Montreal, Ogdensburg and intermediate points.
Tickets can be procured and baggage checked to all points North.
The 4 P. M. train runs on Sundays.
Sleeping cars attached to all night trains.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.
APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.
MAY 17, 1869.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.
We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:
First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-st., (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the 3d day of August, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 3d day of August, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Second.—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City of New-York, there to remain until the 14th day of August, 1869.
Third.—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Sixty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River, and extending on either side of said Sixty-eighth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and
Fourth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
D. P. INGRAHAM, JR., T. COMAN, G. W. DITCHETT, Commissioners.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL Revenue for the 4th District of the State of New-York, comprising the 3d, 5th, 6th and 8th Wards of the City of New-York.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the acts amendatory thereto, approved March 3, 1865, July 13, 1866, and March 2, 1867; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend, personally or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, No. 61 Chambers-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 19th day of June until the 10th day of July, 1869, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
The lists herein referred to comprise the SPECIAL TAXES on BUSINESSES, TRADES AND PROFESSIONS, and the taxes on CARRIAGES, BILLIARD-TABLES, GOLD WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER PLATE, for the year ending May 1, 1870, and the taxes upon INCOMES for the year ending Dec. 31, 1868.
All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the lists aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
ALFRED PLEASONTON, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 18, 1869.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG English Protestant woman as first-class cook; an excellent baker; good reference; no washing will be done. Call at No. 265 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 186 Suffolk-st., between Stanton and East Houston.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a respectable man, single, who thoroughly understands driving in City or country, and care of horses, harness and carriages; is willing and obliging; unexceptionable City references. Address P. M., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man; is a first-class groom and driver; strictly temperate and obliging; good City reference from his last place. Call or address A. B., No. 19 West 28th-st., in the harness store.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and gardener; is willing to make himself obliging under all circumstances; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 102 Cedar-st., one block from Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single young man; can furnish unexceptionable City reference from his last employer; is honest, sober, active, obliging and thoroughly competent. Address W., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, COMPETENT young man, of industrious habits, a situation as clerk, collector, or porter; is willing to work and make himself useful; salary no object; can be highly recommended from his last employers. Address T. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

TAILORS WANTED—OPERATORS AND Finishers on Coats; best prices paid. Apply at L. WOLF'S, No. 41 Stanton-st., corner Forsyth-st.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO LAKE & McCREERY,
BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH-ST.,
BEFORE TAKING SEMI-ANNUAL ACCOUNT OF STOCK, HAVE MADE A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES IN THEIR STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER

DRESS GOODS,

COMMENCING WITH WHOLE LINES OF SPLENDID DRESS GOODS, REDUCED TO 25 CENTS PER YARD.
ALSO,
SILKS, GRENADINES, ROBES, LAWNS, POPLINS, PERCALES, PIQUES, FRENCH, ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC PRINTS.

MOURNING GOODS,

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
CLOAKS, MANTLES AND SHAWLS,
PARASOLS, SEA-SIDE AND SUN-UMBRELLAS,
ALL OF WHICH WILL BE OFFERED AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH-ST.,
ON TUESDAY, JULY 6,
IN THEIR
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT,
WILL MAKE THE FOLLOWING
REDUCTION OF PRICES:
LADIES' WHITE WALKING SUITS, $10; REDUCED FROM $12 50.
LADIES' COLORED WALKING SUITS, $12; REDUCED FROM $15.
LADIES' LINEN WALKING SUITS, $6; REDUCED FROM $8.
LADIES' LINEN WALKING SUITS, $8; REDUCED FROM $12 50.
LADIES' WHITE TRAIL SUITS, $12; REDUCED FROM $15.
LADIES' PLAIN MUSLIN SKIRTS, $1.
LADIES' TUCKED MUSLIN SKIRTS, $1 25.
LADIES' TUCKED CAMBRIC SKIRTS, $2.
LADIES' RUFFLED AND TUCKED SKIRTS, FROM $2 50 TO $4.
LADIES' COTTON CHEMISES, TUCKED AND RUFFLED, $1 25.
LADIES' COTTON DRAWERS, TUCKED AND RUFFLED, $1.
ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' WALKING SUITS, IN SILKS, POPLINS, MOHAIR, AND OTHER DESIRABLE MATERIALS, AT A REDUCTION OF 25 PER CENT.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH-ST.,
ON TUESDAY, JULY 6,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL,
FIFTY PIECES OF THE CELEBRATED BLACK IRON GRENADINES,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

AMERICANS VISITING PARIS CAN MAKE THEIR PURCHASES, AT WHOLESALE PRICES, THROUGH
C. H. A. CARTER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 422 Grand Hotel.
All orders from America, with drafts on Paris Bankers, carefully and promptly filled.

THE GRANDS MAGASINS DE LA PAIX.—The great Parisian event is the establishment of the Grands Magasins de la Paix—the finest house in the world—which has just been effected in the richest quarter of Paris, Rues Béaumur, Michodère, Choiseul and Monsigny, between the Bourse and the New Opera. An immense assortment of the newest fashions, silk goods, lace, cashmeres, dresses, ready-made articles, fancy fabrics, &c., on sale at unprecedentedly low prices.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIRST DISTRICT DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS. NEW-YORK CITY, June 26, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., July 27, 1869, for supplying the Quartermaster's Department of this district with
714 bushels Corn, best quality;
29,389 bushels Oats, best quality;
954,844 pounds good merchantable timothy Hay, and
548,742 pounds Straw, of the best quality;
to be delivered at such times at the places hereinafter named as may be required prior to Oct. 31, 1869, as follows:
Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor—600 bushels Oats, 24,400 pounds Hay and 115,000 pounds Straw.
Fort Wood, New-York Harbor—137 bushels Oats, 3,110 pounds Hay.
Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor—579 bushels Corn, 1,013 bushels Oats, 39,600 pounds Hay, 45,240 pounds Straw.
Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor—55 bushels Corn, 1,034 bushels Oats, 42,339 pounds Hay and 25,171 pounds Straw.
Fort Schuyler, New-York Harbor—21 bushels Corn, 921 bushels Oats, 35,770 pounds Hay and 28,400 pounds Straw.
Willet's Point, New-York Harbor—4,050 bushels Oats, 110,000 pounds Hay and 112,800 pounds Straw.
David's Island, New-York Harbor—59 bushels Corn, 684 bushels Oats, 30,543 pounds Hay and 50,400 pounds Straw.
Fort Adams, R. I.—1,779 bushels Oats and 53,568 pounds Straw.
Fort Trumbull, Conn.—1,406 bushels Oats, 47,000 pounds Hay and 30,000 pounds Straw.
West Point, N. Y.—13,000 bushels Oats and 450,000 pounds Hay.
Watertown Arsenal, Mass.—684 bushels Oats, 25,550 pounds Hay and 14,640 pounds Straw.
Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.—675 bushels Oats, 20,000 pounds Hay and 24,000 pounds Straw.
Fort Warren, Mass.—411 bushels Oats, 15,330 pounds Hay and 3,600 pounds Straw.
Boston, Mass., and Fort Independence—2,190 bushels Oats, 81,760 pounds Hay and 33,720 pounds Straw.
Fort Preble, Me.—684 bushels Oats, 25,550 pounds Hay and 6,000 pounds Straw.
Fort Sullivan, Me.—121 bushels Oats, 3,892 pounds Hay and 6,203 pounds Straw.
Delivery to be made on the wharves of the respective posts, and payment to be made according to the weight as certified to by the Acting Assistant Quartermaster at the place of delivery.
Bidders must state separately the price at which they will deliver the Corn, Oats, Hay and Straw called for, at each of the above-named places.
Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, that in case the bid is accepted, and a contract entered into, they will become surety in a sum equal to one-fourth of the amount of the contract for the faithful performance of the same.
No bid will be entertained that is not made in accordance with this advertisement.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids regarded as disadvantageous to the Department, or to accept such portion of any bid not less than for one post that may be deemed of advantage to the public interests.
Bids may be made and will be entertained for delivering the forage and straw herein called for at any one or more of the places named herein.
Bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of bids.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Forage and Straw," and addressed to the undersigned, to whom application should be made for additional particulars. By order of
Brevet Major-General RUFUS INGALLS, Asst. Q. M. G., U. S. A., Chief Q. M. Department of the East.
WILLIAM T. HOWELL, Brevet Major and Asst. Q. M. U. S. A., Chief Q. M. First District, Department of the East.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIRST DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK CITY, June 25, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., July 26, 1869, for supplying the Quartermaster's Department of this District with nineteen hundred and ninety-one cords of merchantable hard wood (128 cubic feet) and seven thousand and thirty-two (7,032) tons (2,240 pounds) best quality anthracite coal, egg, stove and nut sizes, to be delivered at such times at the places hereinafter named as may be required prior to Oct. 31, 1869, as follows:
Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., 250 tons stove, and 1,250 tons egg coal.
Fort Wood, N. Y. H., 157 tons egg coal.
Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., 327 cords wood, 357 tons stove and 357 tons egg coal.
Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., 27 tons nut, 112 tons stove, and 253 tons egg coal.
Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., 558 tons egg coal.
Willet's Point, 142 cords wood, 727 tons stove, 150 tons egg and 50 tons nut coal.
David's Island, 281 tons egg coal.
Fort Adams, R. I., 235 cords wood, 462 tons egg coal.
Fort Trumbull, Conn., 40 tons egg and 20 tons nut coal.
West Point, N. Y., 281 cords wood and 900 tons egg coal.
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., 180 cords wood and 229 tons egg coal.
Watertown Arsenal, Mass., 51 cords wood and 162 tons egg coal.
Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, 240 cords wood.
Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, 62 cords wood and 355 tons egg coal.
Fort Preble, Me., 123 cords wood and 335 tons egg coal.
Fort Sullivan, Me., 350 cords wood.
The wood is to be delivered on the wharves of the respective posts, and the coal in the yards or places provided for its reception at each post, and paid for according to the weights as certified to by the Acting Assistant Quartermaster at the place of delivery.
Bidders must state separately the price at which they will deliver the wood and coal called for, at each of the above-named places.
Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case the bid is accepted, and a contract entered into, they will become security in a sum equal to one-fourth of the amount of the contract for the faithful performance of the same.
No bid will be entertained that is not made in accordance with this advertisement.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids regarded as disadvantageous to the Department, or to accept such portion of any bid, not less than for one post, that may be deemed of advantage to the public interests.
Bids may be made and will be entertained for delivering the coal and wood at any one or more of the places named herein.
Bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of the bids.
Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned and indorsed "Proposals for wood or coal," (as the case may be,) to whom application should be made for additional particulars.
By order of Brevet Major-General RUFUS INGALLS, Assistant Quartermaster-General United States Army, and Chief Quartermaster Department of the East. WM. T. HOWELL, Brevet Major, and Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, Chief Quartermaster First District, Department of the East.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the bids for the erection of a new retort-house for the Metropolitan Gaslight Company has been deferred until July 7, 1869, and all bids are to be sent in on or before 3 P. M. on that day.
WM. MEIKLEHAM, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 119 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-place, handsome furnished rooms, en suite or single, for families or party of gentlemen, with board. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD IN THE Valley of the Housatonic, Glen House, Cornwall, Litchfield County, Conn.; two trains from New-York daily; large airy rooms; several acres of ground, good shade, plenty of milk and vegetables; terms moderate. Apply to J. SANFORD JOHNSON, Cornwall, Conn.
Refers to Mrs. J. Bolton, No. 49 West 51st-st.; H. Habberton, at Harper & Brothers; J. C. Calhoun, No. 410 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE SHREWSbury, opposite the Highlands; first-class board, boating, fishing and bathing; connection with the City by rail and steamboat twice a day. Address THOS. DAVIS, Port Washington, N. J.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE for the Summer, ten minutes' drive to West Point Military Academy. Address Mrs. S. CLARK, Highland Falls, N. Y.

CHOICE OF FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, with board, at No. 97 Clinton-place.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL,

LAKE GEORGE.
T. ROESSLE & SON, Proprietors.
This hotel has been entirely rebuilt and much enlarged since last season, now having a capacity for nine hundred guests. The hotel has been entirely refurnished, gas and bells introduced in all the rooms, and in every way it surpasses any watering-place hotel in the world.
Parloti's Brass and String Band has been engaged for the season. Parties leaving New-York by the 8 o'clock A. M. Express, by the Hudson River Railway, go through to Glenn's Falls without change, where the hotel coaches are in waiting, reaching the hotel at 5 o'clock P. M., in time for dinner.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

CHITTENANGO

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,
Madison Co., N. Y., SPACIOUS HOTEL and COTTAGES, refurnished with every requisite, now ready. Excellent fare, sulphur, magnesia and iron mineral waters, telegraphs, games, music, charming walks and drives, shady groves, trout fishing, falls, lakes, mountain scenery, &c. Route via steamers ST. JOHN or DREW, foot of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., and New-York Central Railroad. Through tickets and baggage checks, on boat, for Chittenango Station.
For illustrated circular, with terms, &c., apply to C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st., N. Y., or B. P. BACKUS, M. D., Proprietor, Chittenango, N. Y.

EAGLE HOTEL,

AUSTIN ROE, Proprietor,
(Established 1812,)
At the terminus of the
SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD.
PATCHOGUE, L. I.,
Situated near the great South Bay, with several beautiful lakes convenient, abounding in fish, with boats for rowing or fishing free of extra charge.
NO MOSQUITOES OR FEVER AND AGUE.
Bar and Billiard-room separate.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

CATSKILL, N. Y.
Large new house, 150 feet elevation, with extensive grounds on the Hudson River; scenery unsurpassed in the world; location desirable and accessible by boats and cars. No efforts or expense spared to make this house emphatically first-class; now open. Address JOHN BREASTED, Prospect Park Hotel, Catskill.

"SURF HOTEL,"

FIRE ISLAND BEACH.
South Side Railroad, Roosevelt-st., 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., to Babylon.
Thence, steamer to beach.
D. S. S. SAMMIS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.
FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

OCEAN HOUSE, CORNWALL, ORANGE County, N. Y.—This hotel is beautifully located on the banks of the Hudson River. The house has lately undergone a thorough repair, and newly refurnished. The scenery is splendid, and the comforts of a home at this establishment are unsurpassed. The table will be supplied with the delicacies of the season. The proprietor will endeavor to make all those who may favor him with their patronage during their stay at the Ocean House pleasant and agreeable. Charges moderate. C. M. BROWN, proprietor, Ocean House, Cornwall, N. Y.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open. It is desirably situated on high ground, and distant from the beach about two miles, thus enjoying all the advantages of the sea-breeze, while protected from the damp and chilly winds of the ocean, making it specially desirable for those in delicate health; it is well shaded and retired. Good stabling. Stages run to beach and cars. Terms moderate. Apply to M. DOWNS, No. 76 5th-av., New-York.

GETTYSBURG SPRINGS HOTEL will be opened June 28. Visitors to Summer resorts will find this one of the best hotels in the world. Hotel and furniture entirely new; gas, hot and cold water; with park of over a hundred acres, two large groves and drives; horse railroad from Gettysburg depot to house and spring; two daily mails, telegraph, &c.; in connection with the Katalysine Spring, the battle-field and a high rolling country; pure mountain air, and no musquitoes.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS—PURE EMbracing air, good, plain board, plenty of milk, chickens, good butter, fresh eggs, &c., with cleanliness, and the desire to make guests comfortable. The house is situated among the highest peaks of the Catskill Range; can refer to City people; terms $7 per week; children and servants half price. Address JACOB CRAFT, South Durham, Greene County, N. Y.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE—NYACK ON the Hudson, N. Y., T. R. PROCTER, Proprietor.—Open July 1 as a first-class hotel; situation and grounds unsurpassed; no place this side of West Point compares with it. Board $15 to $18 per week. Fine beach, romantic walks and drives and numerous other attractions.

LAKE WACCABUC HOUSE—A FEW more rooms may be had upon immediate application to M. R. MEAD, proprietor, Golden's Bridge Post Office, New-York.

SOUTH SIDE HOTEL, AMITYVILLE, L. I., on the Great South Bay, 1½ hours by South Side Railroad, will be ready for guests June 23; good fishing and bathing. E. C. KING, Proprietor.

LANDON HOUSE—NEAR THE MISSISquoi Springs, Sheldon, Vt., is now open for boarders and the traveling public. A share of public patronage is solicited. WILL LANDON.

BAY VIEW HOUSE, FLUSHING BAY, now open; accommodations first-class; terms moderate. Apply to L. D'HOMERGUE, Flushing, L. I.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.

We are offering our fine City-made work at a reduction of 10 to 20 per cent., in order to reduce our stock. Parties buying fine CITY WORK will find it to their interest to give us a call before they purchase, and our prices will be made satisfactory.
We also have a good assortment of plain substantial work for the country, such as ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, DEPOT WAGONS, PONY WAGONS, PARK PHAETONS, &c., &c. All at low prices.

TOMLINSON, DEMAREST & CO.,

NO. 620 BROADWAY.

We have of SECOND-HAND carriages in GOOD ORDER, 1 six-seat Rockaway, 1 six-seat Brett, 1 fine Victoria, 2 Park Phaetons, 1 turn-out-seat Dog Cart. All at low prices.

A GENTLEMAN WILL SELL A SPLENdid family bay horse, fully warranted sound and kind, stylish and prompt, well broke, free from tricks, seven years old, long black tail and mane; a good reliable horse for coupe or wagon. Address HUDSON, Box No. 2,228 Post Office.

PONY WANTED.—ANY ONE HAVING A handsome and perfectly sound and gentle pony, fit for ladies' driving, one that has been used in the country and is not afraid of a locomotive, can hear of a cash purchaser by addressing X. Y. Z., Box No. 113 Station A.

ELEGANT BASKET PHAETON—with pole and shafts; nearly all new. For sale at R. M. STIVER'S, Nos. 98 to 102 East 31st-st.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO IRONFOUNDERS.—Sealed proposals indorsed "For Water-pipe," also with name of bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office, (Rotunda, Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M., of THURSDAY, July 15, 1869, for the supply of cast-iron water-pipe, as follows:
15,000 feet of 12 inches in diameter;
30,000 feet of 6 inches in diameter; and
4,000 feet of 4 inches in diameter; also
60 branch pipes, 4-way, 12x12x6x6;
30 branch pipes, 3-way, 20x20x6;
40 branch pipes, 3-way, 6x6x4; also
32 tons special castings, and
11 tons stop-cock boxes and covers.
Specifications and forms for the bids can be obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, GEORGE S. GREENE, Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO STONE-BLOCK PAVERS.—Sealed proposals, indorsed with title of work, name of bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 15, 1869, for the paving of 3d-av., from 14th to 44th-st., with stone blocks.
Specifications and forms for the bids can be obtained on application at this office, (Rotunda, Park.)
THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, GEO. S. GREENE, Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. Lester Wallack.
ENGAGEMENT OF THE BOSTON SELWYN COMBINATION, who have achieved in this City a PRONOUNCED SUCCESS, and who will appear in Charles Reade's drama of DORA, and Burnand's burlesque of BLACK-EYED SUSAN, with new scenery, costumes, appointments and music, arranged, adapted and under the direction of Mr. CHAS. KOPPETZ.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.

THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
The last night of the De Lave family, in which Miles. ZOE and LILLA will make their LAST APPEARANCE before a New-York public.
MONDAY—LAST NIGHT OF THE DE LAVE FAMILY.
ZOE IN HER SOMERSAULT ACT IN MID-AIR.
LILLA, the great Female Gymnast.
THE RIGL SISTERS.
MONS. DELLRA, the celebrated Contortionist.
ASA CUSHMAN AND Miss MINNIE JACKSON.
SERGEANT BURKE, Lightning Zouave Drill.
MONDAY NIGHT positively the last night of the De Lave family, in which Mlle. ZOE will turn a somersault in mid-air, alighting on the trapeze bar suspended from the hair of Mlle. LILLA.
Doors open at 7½. Performance commence at 8.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Second week of the engagement of E. EDDY.
Last nights of the THE WANDERING JEW.
Grand celebration of the Fourth of July.
MONDAY, THREE PERFORMANCES.
MORNING, AT 11; AFTERNOON, AT 2; EVENING, AT 8.
MORNING, AT 11, THE IRISH OUTLAW, And DODGING FOR A WIFE.
AFTERNOON AT 2, AND EVENING AT 8, THE WANDERING JEW, WANDERING JEW.
In rehearsal, and will shortly be produced, the RAG-PICKER OF PARIS and CORSICAN BROTHERS, in which E. EDDY will appear.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THE MOST ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE SUMMER RESORT.
THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS, THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THIS, JULY 5, INDEPENDENCE DAY, TWO GRAND CONCERTS, AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, EVENING at 8 o'clock.
MR. J. LEVY, the greatest virtuoso of the day on the cornet-a-piston, together with the eminent soloists already connected with
THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA, IN BOTH CONCERTS, in a varied and brilliant programme.
AFTERNOON CONCERT AT 3½ O'CLOCK.
EVENING CONCERT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Conductor....................THEODORE THOMAS
ADMISSION, THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, EXTRA TWO DOLLARS.

WONDERS FROM ALASKA.

MOST REMARKABLE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUITIES. Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Admission 25c.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY OF THE Potomac are invited to view Colonel Fairman's realistic picture of THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS, at his studio, No. 212 5th-av., on SATURDAY, the 3d, and TUESDAY, the 6th inst.

FOURTH OF JULY.

PROGRAMME

FOR CELEBRATING THE APPROACHING ANNIVERSARY OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE, JULY 5, 1869.*
Arranged by the SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMON COUNCIL, Appointed for that purpose.

There will be a Military Parade of the First Division, New-York State National Guard, under command of Major-General Alexander Shaler, pursuant to the following order:
HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, June 15, 1869.
GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.—I. This Division will parade on the 5th day of July next, to celebrate the Ninety-third Anniversary of our National Independence.
II. The troops will assemble as follows:
The First Brigade of Infantry on Fourth-street, east of Broadway.
The Second Brigade of Infantry on Fourth-street, west of Broadway.
The Third Brigade of Infantry on Great Jones-street.
The Fourth Brigade of Infantry on Amity-street.
The First Brigade of Cavalry on Bond-street.
III. They will be formed in close columns of companies, right in front, the head of each Brigade resting on Broadway.
IV. The Mounted Artillery will be reported to the commanding officer of the First Brigade of Cavalry, and assigned a position in column in rear of the Cavalry.
V. Brigade Commanders will report to the Chief of Staff, on Broadway, corner of Washington-place, as soon as their respective Brigades are formed.
VI. The column will march at 7½ A. M., the First Brigade of Infantry leading, the other Brigades following, at proper intervals, in the order above named.
VII. The line of march will be down Broadway to Canal-street, through Canal-street to the Bowery, up the Bowery and Fourth-avenue to Twenty-third-street, through Twenty-third-street to Madison-avenue, up Madison-avenue to Thirty-fourth-street, through Thirty-fourth-street to Fifth-avenue, and down Fifth-avenue to Twenty-third-street.
VIII. The streets and avenues above named, from curb to curb, are designated as the Division parade-ground for the day.
IX. Brigadier-General Burger will direct a national salute to be fired from the Battery at sunrise and at noon.
X. At the Worth Monument the column will pass in review before the officers of the Army of the Potomac, and immediately thereafter be dismissed.
By order of Major-General ALEXANDER SHALER.
JOHN FOWLER, Jr., Colonel, A. A. G., and Chief of Staff.
Official: CARL JUSSEN, Major and A. D. C.
All persons desiring to witness the Parade of the Military are hereby notified to select some point on the line of march indicated, commencing in Broadway, at Bleecker-street, and terminating at Broadway and Twenty-fifth-street.
It is particularly requested by the Committee that the streets through which the Military pass on the occasion of the Parade, be not sprinkled on that day, until after the command shall have passed.
The Police are requested to give effect to this request of the Committee; also, to see that vehicles do not obstruct the line of march of the division.
In the evening a pyrotechnic display, accompanied with music, will be given at each of the following places:
Battery, music by Governor's Island Military Band.
City Hall, music by Grafulla's Band.
Tompkins-square, music by Wannemacher's Band.
Madison-square, music by Schinneller's Band.
Marion-square, music by Twelfth Regiment Band.
East Broadway-square, music by Hill's Band.
Hamersley-square, music by Ferry's Band.
Thirty-fourth-street, Tenth and Eleventh avenues, music by O'Neil's Band.
Seventh-avenue, Broadway and Forty-fifth-street, music by Hoffman's Band.
Liberty-square, Forty-ninth-street and Lexington-avenue, music by Eleventh Regiment Band.
Mount Morris-square, Harlem, music by Rubel's Band.
Schoolhouse-green, One Hundred and Fifth-street and Broadway, music by Muller's Band.
Observatory-place, Ninety-fourth-street and Fourth-avenue, music by Schell's Band.
Jackson-square, music by Eikley's Band.
The display of fireworks at each of the above-named places will be under the direction and supervision of the Alderman and Assistant Alderman of the respective districts in which they are located.
The pyrotechnics to be used on the occasion will be furnished from the laboratory of G. A. Lilliendahl & Co.
The owners or masters of vessels in the harbor, and the owners or occupants of public and private buildings in the City, are requested to display the national colors on that day.
The sextons are requested to ring the bells of their respective churches for one hour at sunrise, noon and sunset.
By order of the Committee.
EDWARD CUDDY, JOHN MOORE, EUGENE WARD, GEORGE McGRATH, FRED'K REPPER, Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen.
THOS. F. DALY, NICHOLAS HAUGHTON, EDWARD WELCH, BERNARD O'NEIL, DAVID S. JACKSON, Special Committee Board of Assistant Aldermen.
EDWARD CUDDY, Chairman.
ARCHIBALD J. FULLERTON, Clerk.
* July 4, 1869, falling on Sunday, the celebration takes place on the following day.

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—The following programme for MONDAY, July 5, has been arranged by the Executive Committee:
The officers of the Army of the Potomac will assemble at 8½ o'clock A. M. at Worth Monument, corner of 5th-av. and 24th-st., to receive the honor of a marching review of the First Division, National Guard, N. Y. S. M., Major-General Shaler commanding.
At 11 o'clock A. M. there will be a meeting at Steinway Hall, 14th-st., near 4th-av., for the organization of the Society, and the transaction of general business.
At 7½ P. M. an oration will be delivered before the Society by Major-General Joshua L. Chamberlain, Governor of Maine. After the oration those officers who design to participate in the banquet will assemble at Delmonico's, corner of 5th-av. and 14th-st.
The Committee invite all officers who can conveniently do so to appear in uniform at the review and reunion. Tickets for the banquet can be procured at Steinway Hall up to 12 o'clock M.
By order of the Executive Committee.
FRED. T. KOCHE, Brevet Brigadier-General, Sec'y.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812-13-14 will meet at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, opposite Spring-st., on MONDAY, the 5th of July, to celebrate the ninety-third year of our national independence, at 2 o'clock P. M., in uniform—all those that have it; also those that have not. Let all come that are able in this and the adjacent counties.
By order. General H. RAYMOND, Colonel ABR'M DALLY.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

FOR SALE—A ROSEWOOD PIANO, IN good order; price $150. Apply at No. 60 East 129th-st., near 4th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
1776. NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY. 1869.
NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.
LUCILLE WESTERN
LUCILLE WESTERN
IN HER GREAT SPECIALTY,
IN HER GREAT SPECIALTY,
NANCY SYKES,
NANCY SYKES, IN
DICKENS' MASTERPIECE,
DICKENS' MASTERPIECE,
OLIVER TWIST,
OLIVER TWIST,
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
SEE THE CAST.
SEE THE CAST.
IN REHEARSAL—THE CHILD STEALER.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
GEORGE L. FOX'S AMERICAN PANTOMIME, HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.
DECLARED BY THOUSANDS THE STANDARD AMUSEMENT OF THE CITY.
THE BEST SCENERY, THE BEST CHANGES, THE BEST FUN, THE BEST DANCES, AND THE BEST HOUSES.
GEO. L. FOX, (the unequaled,) CLOWN.
C. K. FOX, (the veteran,) PANTALOON.
THE ASTOUNDING KIRALFYS, HANIOLA, IMRE AND BOLOSSY, ELEVEN IN NUMBER.
GREAT SENSATIONAL DANCERS.
MLLE. SANGALLI AND BALLET.
Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 1½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER.
MONDAY EVENING, July 5, 1869.
RECONSTRUCTION, RECONSTRUCTION OF SINBAD THE SAILOR.
Reappearance of Miss LYDIA THOMPSON and HARRY BECKETT.
First appearance at this establishment of those celebrated Pantomimists, THE LAURI FAMILY.
Reëngagement of the CLODOCHE TROUPE of FRENCH DANCERS.
GRAND BALLET COMPANY OF THIRTY-SIX YOUNG LADIES.
NEW-YORK FEMALE DRUM CORPS.
BURLESQUE BOSTON JUBILEE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

SPECIAL, MONDAY, JULY 5, MATINEE. ENOCH ARDEN.
Commencing at 1½ o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.

CELEBRATION OF THE EVER-GLORIOUS FOURTH OF JULY.
FIVE IMMENSE PIECES.
MILLER OF NEW-JERSEY.
CASTLE OF CLIVAL. MOSE.
SONGS AND DANCES.
EVENING—NEW JACK SHEPPARD AND THE BOSTON TEA PARTY.
FRIDAY EVENING—ANNUAL BENEFIT OF OFFICERS, DOOR KEEPERS AND USHERS.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.
14th-st. Adjoining the Academy of Music. 14th-st.
CROWDED, FUN, SUCCESS.
POSITIVELY LAST SIX NIGHTS OF "LITTLE MAC," "LITTLE MAC," "LITTLE MAC," "LITTLE MAC."
In his comical "Essence," the Monkey, and in THE GREAT DONNYBROOK JIG.
DAN BRYANT, DAN BRYANT, DAN BRYANT.
MONDAY, CELEBRATION DAY. Matinee at 2½.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1869.
GENERAL ORDER.—THE SOCIETY will meet at the rooms of the New-York Society Library, No. 67 University-place, on MONDAY, July 5, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of transacting the business of the Society, electing officers for the ensuing year, and celebrating the ninety-third anniversary of our National Independence.
Members of other State Societies of the Cincinnati who may be in the City are invited to be present, and unite with us in celebrating the above anniversary.
The Standing Committee will hold a special meeting at the same place at 11 A. M.
By order of HAMILTON FISH, President.
WM. IRVING GRAHAM, Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA

RAILROAD LINE.
JULY 4, 1869.
Excursion tickets from NEW-YORK TO PHILADELPHIA, and return. Good from 3d to 7th of July, inclusive, FOR $4.
Good on any Philadelphia train.
Can be obtained at New-Jersey Railroad ticket office, foot of Cortlandt-st., and Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, New-York. F. W. JACKSON,
F. W. RANKIN, General Superintendent.
General Passenger Agent.

GRAND EXCURSION

TO BRIDGEPORT, ON MONDAY, JULY 5.
The large and elegant steamer BRIDGEPORT, Captain Charles Weeks, will leave Pier No. 35, (foot of Catharine-st.,) on MONDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Bridgeport on Monday night at 11 o'clock P. M., arriving in New-York on Tuesday morning at 5 o'clock A. M. Fare for the excursion, including return ticket, $1 50. Berths free. Refreshments on board.

EXCURSIONS.

The beautiful and commodious steamer SUNNYSIDE can be chartered for the present to select parties for excursions. Apply on board, Pier No. 39 North River, or by letter to Box No. 685 Post Office.

GRAND 5TH OF JULY EXCURSION up the Hudson and around Staten Island. A recherche and bon ton affair. The select entertainment for gentlemen and their families. The magnificent steamer VANDERBILT, of the Albany and Troy line, will leave on MONDAY, July 5, 1869, from Pier No. 44, North River, foot of Spring-st., at 9:30 A. M., foot of West 34th-st. at 10 A. M., Pier No. 4 North River, at 10:30 A. M., and foot of Vestry-st., near Desbrosses-st. Ferry, at 11 A. M. Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band will be in attendance. German dances, and refreshments of every variety in abundance. The steamer will return by 5 o'clock P. M. Tickets sold and staterooms secured at No. 308 West-st., and on board.

GRAND FOURTH AND FIFTH JULY EXCURSION TO THE SEA-BEACH OF CONEY ISLAND.
The steamboat NORWALK, Captain G. W. WILSON, will leave Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20 and 3:20; Warren-st., at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.
The steamboat SYLVAN SHORE, Captain E. T. WILSON, will leave North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., East River, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip, at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.
These trips will be made every day throughout the whole season.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE—Landing at Whitestone, Baylis' Dock, (Fort Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glen Wood and Roslyn. Steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip, (Pier No. 24, East River,) on MONDAY, July 5, at 9 A. M., returning to New-York at 6 o'clock. Stopping at 37th-st. each way. Fare 50 cents each way, to all landings.

GRAND EXCURSION ON THE FIFTH OF JULY—To West Point, Cold Spring, and Newburg, stopping at Yonkers each way. The favorite steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Captain J. SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M., Christopher-st., North River, at 8:30, and 34th-st., North River, at 9 o'clock, allowing two hours at Newburg. Fare, for the entire excursion, $1.

FOURTH AND FIFTH JULY EXCURSIONS UP THE HUDSON.—The steamboat ANTELOPE leaves Harrison-st. pier every morning at 8 o'clock for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplank's and Peekskill; returning leaves Peekskill at 1:30 o'clock, stopping at 34th-st. each way.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Raritan Beach Grove. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

EXCURSIONS.—SPRING HILL GROVE, between Glenwood and Hastings, on Hudson, now open for choice of days. Apply at No. 191 West-st., or at the Grove.
CORPORAL THOMPSON & SON, Proprietors.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

THE VERY FAST STEAMBOAT ARROWSMITH can be chartered for excursions and Sunday-School picnics to Iona or elsewhere. Iona is a most romantic spot, opposite Peekskill, in the midst of the Highlands. S. COCKCROFT, No. 171 Broadway.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
Wholesale and retail depots,
No. 145 Fulton-st. and No. 39 Maiden-lane, New-York.
Laboratory, Jersey City, N. J.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.

BANK BOOK No. 52,433 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it at the Bank, No. 51 Chambers-st. If not found, application will be made for a new book on the 15th of August. MICHAEL TWOMEY, Depositor.

FOUND—ON THE 1ST INST., IN BROADway, a WATCH AND CHAIN. Will be returned to the owner by applying to C. COLES, No. 161 West Broadway.

MEDICAL.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The Fourth of July in the Churches.

Notable Sermons on the Day We Celebrate by Revs. W. C. Eyman, J. Stanford Holme, Geo. W. Woodruff and T. M. Dawson.

"Our Liberties in Danger"—Rev. T. M. Dawson.

Rev. T. M. DAWSON, pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Broome and Ridge streets, preached a sermon yesterday morning upon the above-named subject. He took his text from the fifth chapter of Galatians:

"Stand fast, therefore, in the liberty wherein Christ hath made us free, and be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage."

In his introductory remarks the reverend gentleman said that liberty presents itself to the human mind in different aspects. There is a liberty that is common to all God's creatures—to birds, beasts, men and angels. After discussing liberty in its individual sense, he said that it assumes a broader scope when applied to nations. A nation may be free, independent of the fear or control of other nations, while its own subjects are slaves in regard to many of their rights. True national liberty is the exclusion of unjust and oppressive laws, and the governing of men in a way that entitles them to equal privileges before the law, as in our own country. The text, he said, had a national application, and in this sense he desired to use it at that time. It seemed fitting on such an occasion that they should not allow this 4th of July Sabbath to pass unnoticed in its national importance. First—What is the liberty wherewith he hath made us free as a nation? His first point was that our liberty is one from a previous state of servitude. One hundred years ago our fathers were servants of Great Britain; not her slaves, but her servants, and they served her faithfully and well. The speaker here recited at some length the various grievances they had against the Mother Country. But above all, taxation without representation excited the indignation of the Americans, aroused their insulted spirits and kindled the flames of revolution, which resulted in the Declaration of Independence ninety-three years ago; which they fully established after seven years of bloody conflict. Now we do not pay a cent of tribute money to any nation on the face of the globe. We are free from all foreign control. This is more than any nation in Europe can say, where they all pander more or less to each other's whims and prejudices. Under his second head the speaker spoke of the civil and political liberty of the nation. The corner stone of the Republic was laid in the equality of all men before the law. Consequently our Government has from the beginning bestowed upon its subjects greater freedom and ampler rights than any other Government under the sun, and this simply because it is a Government of the people, whose rights are so often ignored or overlooked by monarchical Governments. The people are the supreme power here, and can exalt or abase whom they will, and mould the Government to suit their own will. Here every white man has, and it is to be hoped that soon every colored man will have, the right for whom he pleases to make such laws as shall protect him in the freedom and enjoyment of his rights. In this respect the low and ignorant foreigner, who knows nothing about political liberty, can come to our shores, and if he is so fortunate as to get a naturalization paper in thirty days after he lands, can wield as much power at the polls as the man who was born here, and had to live here twenty-one years before he could vote, even though he is the wealthiest and most influential man in the land. And if the new comer happens to have the opportunity to vote twice the same day, he is equal to two of the best men in the country. This is not right, of course, and is subversive of liberty. It is the basest ingratitude in the first place, and the basest infamy, fraud and theft in the second place; but this only shows that the lowest can compete with the highest in the plenitude of political privileges which the people enjoy. The poor man is as valuable in the sight of our law as the rich man, and entitled to just as much consideration. He ought to be considered the basest criminal who can abuse the blessed privilege. In giving a broader scope to civil and political liberty, this Government has set other nations an example which some of them are beginning to imitate. The subjects of foreign nations are beginning to claim their rights, and those in authority have been obliged to concede them to some extent, as in England and France, where the people are gradually coming into power, and where no one need be surprised, ere the close of the present century to see similar to our own. In some future day the nations of the earth will acknowledge this land to be the mother of liberty in its amplest scope and application. In the third place the reverend gentleman spoke of religious liberty and alluded to the sentiment embodied in the Declaration of Independence, that every one be permitted to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. There is no country in the world where religious freedom is tolerated as here. And where any nation has attained to anything like such liberty as—in England, France, Italy, and recently Austria and Spain—it is only as they have approximated to the example set by this country. Passing to the question as to how we are, as a nation, to maintain this liberty, the speaker said, among other things, that the sacredness of the Sabbath must be preserved. How was it to-day? They could not worship God in peace and quietness. And how often were the streets of the City blocked with processions, and the ears of worshipers filled with the yells of children, the rattle of sewing machines. To-day our City is a regular bedlam, and virtually there is no Sabbath. Thus are we yielding to the corrupting influences from abroad, for the sake of keeping a few wicked men in office. It is the duty of this great nation to be firm in guaranteeing equal rights to all her citizens. Again, we have a class in our midst—a sect whose patronage is sedulously sought by the baser sort of politicians, who willingly cede their ecclesiastical requirements for the sake of office. And when we hear Judges speaking of them as their particular friends, it is time we were looking our danger in the face. The Church of Rome has conquered more by her secret service than other nations by their armies. We are giving political countenance to a Church which aspires to political control. Our Legislature has already made large contributions out of the people's money toward the support of this Church, which is most unrighteous, unjust to other denominations and entirely unwarranted by the genius of our Government. The Roman Catholics of this City now occupy four buildings, property belonging to the City, valued at $3,000,000, for which they pay an annual rent of $4, their leases being perpetual. The Legislature, in 1866, framed a "Charity bill," in which they gave the Jews and Protestants $60,000, and the Roman Catholics nearly $125,000. The speaker said he was opposed to politicians giving away other people's money to keep themselves in office. He believed it was the duty of the American people to stop such things at once.

The Christian Nation—Rev. W. C. Eyman.

Rev. W. C. EYMAN preached a sermon yesterday morning in his church, the Central Baptist, in Forty-second-street, appropriate to the day. The main thought of his discourse was the happiness of that nation "whose God is the Lord." He opened with a brief reference to the introduction and progress of religious liberty in this country, showing that Puritanism, with its early restrictions, severities and actual wrongs, was, after all, the groundwork of our present ecclesiastical freedom. Of ROGER WILLIAMS he remarked that it was his liberal ideas, the same that Baptists hold to-day, which gave shape to the Western civilization we enjoy. These pioneers brought with them the fear of the Lord. They founded this nation upon the doctrine that no people can prosper, or at least endure, which disregards the revealed will of Heaven. We are, therefore, certainly in origin, a Christian nation, and it behooves us not to abandon the principles of our fathers.

The points of the discourse were that people who have the fear and love of God before their eyes are blest with the purest and greatest freedom, and that they are happy in the enjoyment of a high morality. It is the nature of Christianity to beget freedom. It cannot develop without it; and, in turn, freedom fosters and protects Christianity. No other proof of this is needed than the fact that the freest countries in the world are Protestant. Passing to the practical view of the subject, the preacher said that though we may boast of being a free and Christian nation, it was not enough to have the name alone. The people must nurture a living personal faith in God, for the nation that will not serve Him shall perish. Everything depends on loyalty, individual loyalty, to the Almighty. It is the high office of the pulpit in this land, and in all lands, to keep alive this sentiment, and by this means to preserve the nation's freedom. In conclusion, he hoped that the national anniversary would be celebrated by every one in gratitude and hope.

Laying the Corner-Stone of a New Church.

The congregation which for the past three years has been worshiping at the corner of Ninth-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street, assembled yesterday at 3 P. M. in Fifty-third-street, near Ninth-avenue, for the purpose of witnessing and taking part in the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of their new church, to be known as the Second Church of the Evangelical Association, (German.) The edifice is to be of brick, thirty-four feet wide and sixty-five feet deep. It is intended first to erect only the basement story, which will be used only as a place of worship until the congregation gets money enough to enable it to build the superstructure. The ground cost $6,000, and the building now to be erected will cost a little more than that sum. The congregation numbers fifty members. The services yesterday were conducted by the pastor, Rev. R. DEHSHER, and Rev. I. E. KNERR, of the Twenty-fourth-street Evangelical Church, made a few remarks in the German language on the laying of the corner-stone by the pastor. Under the stone were placed a Bible, a copy of the Church Discipline, a hymn-book, copies of the *Evangelical Bottschafter* and of the *Evangelical Messenger*, with a history of the congregation and the names of the Building Committee—Rev. F. Hoffman, Rev. J. Yeakel, Rev. I. E. Knerr, John Major and J. Sperr. The interesting ceremony was closed with a benediction by the pastor.

"God's Favors to America"—Rev. Dr. George W. Woodruff—Alanson M. E. Church—Fourth of July Services.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF, D. D., Pastor of the Alanson M. E. Church, preached last evening a sermon appropriate to the day, selecting as his text the words, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us." Ninety-three years ago to-day, he said amid the throes of the Revolution a new nation was born; this, therefore, is the ninety-third birthday of our beloved country. Israel of old had no greater cause to render thanks to God for his protection over them as a commonwealth, than has this God-ordained commonwealth of America. Whatever this Republic had or had not, she had at least a grand old ancestry, and throughout her whole career may the hand of God be traced in her history. He whispered in the ear of the Puritans of England to stay not there where their principles were endangered by a jealous hierarchy, but go to America. He whispered again in the ear of the Huguenots of France, "Go to America; there no St. Bartholomew awaits you;" and to the Dutch Reformed of Holland the same, "for there no thirty years' war for religious liberty shall be your portion." God sifted England, France and Germany, that He might plant the best wheat here in America. Nor is she less favored in other respects. Possessing every variety of climate and soil, rich in every mineral product, she seems constructed on purpose for a favored people whom God intended to help. Contemplate also for a moment the vastness of her territory. Our fathers never dreamed of this unparalleled increase. I can imagine the look of incredulity on the countenances of the members of the first Congress, could some inspired prophet have arisen and spread out before them the map of the Republic as known by every school boy to-day, and to which are yet to be added Canada, Mexico, the South American States and Cuba, not to be bought with blood but received as the gift of God, bestowed on us in his own good time. In nothing connected with the history of this nation is the hand of God more clearly visible than in the wars through which she has passed. England has fought France 260 out of 800 years, why did she then consent to a peace with us after only a seven years war? It was not fear of the men who fought against her, nor the diminished resources of the colonies, but God, who turned the hearts of the British Ministry to peace. We come now to the darkest hour of her history, her great struggle against rebellion, a struggle which drank the loyal blood of a quarter of a million of men, and which closed so suddenly and in peace so profound that we can scarce realize we ever had such a war. It was a peace which only God could give. Ours was a Galilee so stormy that only His voice could calm it. Throughout all that desperate struggle the jealous Powers of Europe were anxious for our overthrow; they had no reason then to fear a war with us, and on many occasions even our own people were eager to rush to a second war, but God held them back, and brought us out of our domestic conflict at peace with all the world. Dr. WOODRUFF then went on to enumerate the enemies which the Republic had to fear, among which were bad-hearted and selfish politicians, and it seemed strange, he said, that this young nation should so soon have begotten a race of impudent politicians. The first crime of these was the perpetuation of slavery, their next will be a war with some foreign nation. The duty of the pulpit at this day was to enter its solemn protest against all war. Rebellion alone can form a justification for any future wars of this nation; war for any other cause than this is a monstrous immorality. The ancient doctrine of an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth, has been long enough experimented on; let nations now, as well as individuals, try the Gospel rule, if smitten on one cheek to turn the other also. Another enemy of the Republic is the recognition of caste. The foundations of our liberties are the God-inspired words of the Declaration of Independence that all men are created equal, and though we have not hitherto lived up to this declaration, yet let us now take a new start with these high principles as our motto, acknowledging all men as our brothers, and recognizing no sovereign but God. A third enemy of the Republic is he who, by his ungodly life, stands in the way of the evangelization of this nation. We have been called sneeringly a nation of shopkeepers; let us be also a nation of Christians. We have been accorded the van in the march of nations; let us nobly maintain it by a high Christian example. With slavery abolished—with this incubus lifted from the nation, with this stain wiped from her escutcheon, she stands forth the true national representative of Christian government. Let "the people of the beautiful flag," as we are called by the Chinese, be worthy of the unparalleled blessings which a beneficent Providence has showered upon them, and may God save the Republic.

At the close of the sermon, the choir sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" with fine effect, and the services closed with the doxology and benediction. The choir gallery was handsomely draped with national flags.

"American Independence"—Rev. J. Stanford Holme.

At Trinity Baptist Chapel, corner of Third-avenue and Fifty-second-street, last evening, the pastor, Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, preached a sermon on "American Independence" before a small but attentive congregation. His text was: "This day shall be unto you for a memorial;" Exodus xii., 14. It was well, he said, that this anniversary of our country's independence had fallen on the Lord's-day, for there was much that rendered it peculiarly fitting that it should be observed with religious rejoicings. He could not sympathize with the action of those who were for making it merely a secular holiday, and changed the day for its observance on this account. It would have been better to have kept the day this year as a sacred day, and for once to have dispensed with the military pomp and glory. It would have been a sublime spectacle to see the whole people coming together in their places of worship on this sacred anniversary to praise God for His great blessing which had given us our liberties and a land to be proud of. It was by the strength of God's arm that our forefathers had triumphed in the struggle for freedom. That was the thing to be remembered on this day. As in the case of the people, to whom the words of the text were originally addressed, we had been relieved from the yoke that oppressed us. God had himself, we might say, set apart this Fourth of July as a memorial of what He had done for us. It required no special revelation to us to show us that it was as a memorial of God's great goodness to us that the national anniversary should be regarded and religiously observed. It should remind us as well of the character and work of American patriotism. Patriotism was something more than mere attachment to the particular locality in which one was born. It was not the mere soil, as such, that the patriot loved; it was the land of his fathers, to which he was attached by the ties of language, similar habits, an interest in the common history and the heart's affections. The speaker dwelt upon the character of the first settlers of this country, eulogizing their simple habits, piety and love of liberty, and dwelling upon the importance of the work that they had done in establishing the first nation that ever fostered true, unadulterated, enlightened freedom. The nation was founded in accordance with the principles of the religion of Jesus Christ. That was its strength. It was founded on a rock. Our forefathers had quarried the principles of Divine truth into stone, rough-hewed perhaps, and with it laid the foundations of the structure. There were difficulties before us, but they were no greater than those already overcome. We had invited the whole world to our shores, and the whole world was coming. Their hosts darkened the sea on the West as well as on the East. Our doors were open forever to them, and we could not retreat from the responsibility involved in this fact. The work of the Christian patriot of to-day was a work of peace. It was for him to scatter the great truths of the Gospel among these fellow men coming from all parts of the earth. Our flag must come to be known as the ensign of humanity's fatherland. The work of the warrior was done, and he gave the land to the patriot of peace, saying to him, "Go up and possess the land." This was the noble work that remained to be done. It was a privilege to be an American citizen in this day, and permitted to fight the battles of the Lord in this land. The great question now to be decided was whether the people of this country will be loyal to God and the right.

"Duty of American Christians"—Rev. L. W. Bacon.

Rev. LEONARD W. BACON preached a Fourth of July sermon in the New-England Church, Williamsburg, the subject being the "Duty of American Christians as interpreted by the signs of the times." The text was the whole of the 67th Psalm. After referring briefly to what has been accomplished in the ninety-three years that had transpired since the proclamation of the Declaration of Independence—those sonorous words at the opening of which had struck the first notes to sound the march of "revolution" which was not yet finished, the preacher said the position of America now was not one of asking whether it was independent of the world, but how far the world was dependent on us. He then passed over the struggle for national existence and governmental integrity which commenced in 1861, and urged his congregation to regard the completion of the Pacific Railroad as a part of the ripening of God's plans in the disposition of affairs on this globe; and simultaneously almost the finishing of the Suez Canal. Of old the sea had been a barrier to the nations of the East, but now God had made a pathway to this continent by land. Alaska was a bridge of islands, each one a pier for the resting-place of a strange work. A vast, teeming nation of spau. God was now ringing to pass a hundreds of millions, which has been swelling from year to year until it is about to burst its banks and flow in upon us as a deluge. China is rushing its people into this continent, and in a few years they will outnumber the native population. This must not be regarded as incredulous, when a petty island like Ireland has taken control of our principal cities in sixty years. In ten years, the preacher predicted that a majority of our population would be Chinese, and new questions of political and Christian duty would come along with them. These facts shouldered us with a new moral question, and a new healthful controversy. God was presenting us with a new missionary work by bringing the heathen to us, and we had a duty to perform in being taught many things of value by those who come to learn.

The French Protestant Churches.

There are two churches of French Protestants in this City—the Protestant Episcopal Church, *Du St. Esprit*, in West Twenty-second-street, and the Presbyterian French Evangelical Church in University-place. The congregation of the Church *Du St. Esprit* have an elegant place of worship, in fact one of the most beautiful in the City. It is decorated in the Gothic style, is capable of seating six or seven hundred persons, has a fine choir and a most excellent minister, yet with all these attractions the number of persons who assemble there for worship is very small indeed. Yesterday morning the congregation numbered about twenty. The services, which are a close copy of the English form, were conducted by Rev. Dr. VERREN, the rector, and an assistant. The English custom of changing the surplice for a black gown before entering the pulpit is adhered to by Dr. VERREN. The sermon, which was somewhat protracted, was delivered in a remarkably quiet and even tone of voice, and without any of those theatrical gestures or shrill exclamations which most people consider to be inseparable from a Frenchman.

The French Evangelical Church worship in a small room of the building No. 6 University-place. Rev. A. GORY, from France, is the pastor. The congregation is a very small one. The services are conducted in the usual manner of the Presbyterian Church, and the congregation appear to be remarkably devout and attentive. The pastor bears a high reputation for piety and learning.

HARVARD AGAINST YALE

The Base-Ball Game for the University Championship to be Played To-day at the Union Grounds in Brooklyn.

This afternoon the University Nines of Yale and Harvard meet at the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn, to play their annual match game of base ball. It will be in all respects a contest well worth seeing, and unless old Nimbus spreads himself overhead and threatens to celebrate the day with a display of water-works, we predict no lack of spectators. The graduates of these colleges residing in this City are numbered by hundreds, and, of course, they must go over to cheer their favorite sides. The clubs will come down escorted by hosts of enthusiastic Freshmen, with their friends the Sophs, and possibly a tutor or two, to keep the peace, and they will all be there. Then, everybody who wants to see a capital game of ball played by a set of handsome, muscular, intelligent fellows—and who hasn't heard a college cheer, the most peculiar ever given—will not miss this opportunity of being at the grounds and in good time. This match cannot fail to be one of the great attractions of the day.

The nines that meet this afternoon are picked players of each University, representing over a thousand students, and the prize to be won is the championship of American Colleges. Both Harvard and Yale have from time to time played with Princeton, Williams, Amherst, Dartmouth, Brown and Trinity, whom they have invariably beaten, and now comes the tug between the winners. Before this, on several occasions, there have been matches between class clubs of Yale and Harvard, resulting in about an equal number of victories for each, but the representative University nines have met once only, last year at Worcester, Mass., when Harvard came off victorious. Beside the College championship, the match to-day also decides the championship of New-England, as these University clubs have met and worsted all other clubs in their own and neighboring States east of New-York. Hence a double interest centres in the game this afternoon. The match promises to be a hard-fought and exciting one, the nines being the best amateur players in the country, and of nearly equal skill and experience. Appended are the names of the players:

HARVARD.	YALE.
Smith, p.	Hooker, p.
Bush, c.	Richards, c.
Perrin, 1st b.	French, 1st b.
Austin, 2d b.	Wheeler, 2d b.
Reynolds, 3d b.	McClintock, 3d b.
Willard, s. s.	McCutcheon, s. s.
Rawle, l. f.	Deming, l. f.
Wells, c. f.	Condict, c. f.
Eustis, r. f.	Lewis, r. f.

Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf.

The arrangements for the first annual reunion and banquet of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf are now completed, and the order of proceedings will be as follows:

The headquarters of the Society, on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th of July, will be at Parlors Nos. 32 and 33 Astor House, New-York, where the Reception Committee will be in attendance, and where the tickets for the banquet may be procured. The Treasurer will also be present to receive the initiation fee from such members as have not already paid the same. Members of other military associations, who desire to participate in the banquet, may do so, if introduced to the Executive Committee by a member of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf.

A brief business meeting will be held at 11 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 8th, and at 1 P. M. the Society will proceed by special steamer to the Stetson House, Long Branch. The oration and the poem will be delivered at 6 P. M., and the banquet will commence at about 8 P. M., Admiral FARRAGUT presiding. Lieutenant-General SHERIDAN and many other officers of distinction of the army and navy, have signified their intention to be present. On the following day, at 10 A. M., a meeting will be held to take measures for collating historical and biographical material for an accurate history of the Department, and this will end the formal part of the reunion.

The proprietors of the Stetson House propose to give a grand ball on the evening of the 9th in honor of the reunion.

Members of the Society have the following privileges:

Those who stop at the Astor House or Stetson House during the continuance of the reunion will be charged reduced rates of board.

Those who come from points on the Erie Railway, and have paid full fare to this City, will receive from the Treasurer of the Society a certificate which will pass them home, free of charge, up to the 25th of July.

Those who come from Boston and points beyond can receive information about excursion tickets, at reduced rates, by applying to General DRAKE, No. 15 India Wharf, Boston.

A Prize Fight Broken Up.

About 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning THOMAS FITZSIMMONS and JEREMIAH KERRIGAN engaged in a prize-fight in the coal-yard of GEO. OBERT, No. 28 Oak-street. The affair attracted a large crowd of the combatants' partisans, who made a ring, when the fight proceeded in regular style. While the two pugilists were busily employed in pommeling each other, Roundsman BOLEMAN and Officer BARRETT, of the Fourth Ward Police made a sudden descent upon the scene, when the crowd rapidly dispersed. KERRIGAN was, however, arrested, as was also MICHAEL HALEY, of No. 43 Oliver-street. Both men were locked up until the Tombs Police Court was in session, when they were arraigned before Alderman MOORE, who discharged them from custody.

Stabbing Affray in Jersey City.

About 8:30 o'clock last night WILLIAM BUCKLE, an Irish laborer, a boarder residing with Mrs. MARGARET KEENEY at the corner of Sixth and Monmouth streets, Jersey City, came home in a state of considerable intoxication, and commenced, in a very insulting and threatening manner, to complain of the quality and quantity of his food. She remonstrated with him, upon which he got exasperated, and, it is alleged, picked up a table knife and stabbed her in the head with it. Officer GREADY was then called in and arrested BUCKLE, who was taken to the Station-house to await an examination before Recorder MARTINDALE. It is said that Mrs. KEENEY does not wish to press the charge, as the wound is not of a very serious nature.

The Eighth-Avenue Car-Drivers' Strike.

For some time the car-drivers on the Eighth-avenue Railroad have contemplated a strike for increased pay, their demands having been refused by the Company. They now receive $2 25 a day for about 14 hours' labor, and they believe that they are entitled to an extra twenty-five cents a day. Yesterday was named as the day for the strike, which has been summarily checked in consequence of the discharge of seven of the prominent leaders of the movement from the employ of the Company.

The Illumination To-night.

Madison-square is to be illuminated to-night by the new gas of the Oxygen-hydrogen Heat and Light Company, of which we have had such glowing accounts, and which Mayor HALL handsomely noticed in his late message. The public will have a fine opportunity for judging if the "puff" was deserved.

Central Park Meteorological Report.

The following is the Central Park Meteorological Report for the week ending July 3, 1869: Barometer—Mean, 29.871 inches; maximum at 9 P. M. July 1, 30.056 inches; minimum at 2 P. M. June 30, 29.700 inches; range, .356 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 74.01 degrees; maximum, at 3 P. M. June 28, 90 degrees; minimum at 6 A. M. July 1, 61 degrees; range, 29 degrees. Remarks—June 27, rain from midnight to 2:30 A. M.—amount of water, .25 inch; June 27, rain from 4 P. M. to 11:30 P. M.—amount of water, .42 inch; June 28, rain from 5:15 P. M. to 6:30 P. M.—amount of water, .20 inch; June 30, rain from 7:15 A. M. to 8:30 A. M.—amount of water, .26 inch; July 3, rain from 5:45 P. M. to 6:10 P. M.—amount of water, .42 inch; total amount of water for week, 1.55 inch.

Fires Yesterday.

At 11:30 A. M. a fire occurred on the second floor of No. 450 Pearl-street, occupied by J. CARO, caused by fireworks being thrown into the room through the window from the street. Damage slight; insured.

At 11:30 A. M. a slight fire occurred on the roof of the tenement house No. 145 First-avenue, caused by fireworks. Speedily extinguished.

At 3:20 P. M. a stand of fireworks kept by ALEX. SHULTZ, corner of Broome and Mott streets, exploded, causing a damage of $25.

At 5:20 P. M. a slight fire broke out on the roof of No. 32 Oliver-street. Extinguished by the Police.

At 6 P. M. some fire crackers set fire to the shingle roof of rear house No. 286 Third-street. No damage was occasioned.

At 6:40 P. M., a fire occurred on the roof of No. 438 West Thirty-second-street, occupied by JAMES THOMPSON, cotton manufacturer. No damage. Origin unknown.

At 10 P. M., an alarm of fire was given at the Olympic Theatre, caused by fireworks, though no damage was occasioned. The occupants of the hotel made themselves rather conspicuous by igniting fireworks while the crowd were near the building.

At 9:30 P. M., a fire occurred on the roof of No. 76 East Broadway, caused by fire-crackers. No damage.

At 10 P. M. a fire broke out in the fancy dry goods store No. 331 Grand-street. The origin of the fire is unknown. Damage $150.

At 10:30 P. M. a fire occurred in the basement of No. 2 Collister-street, used as a stable. The flames were occasioned by fire-crackers thrown through a window among the straw. A mare belonging to J. W. SCHOONMAKER was badly burned, though the premises escaped damage.

City Casualties.

DANIEL CONWAY, of Sands' Point, L. I., was struck on the head, in Water-street, by some unknown persons. His wounds were dressed by a surgeon.

JOHN HOAG, aged 35, fell out of a third-story window yesterday morning, at No. 559 West Thirtieth-street, when he sustained fatal injuries. He was at once removed to Bellevue.

THOMAS GERRY, aged 36, fell from a second-story window of his residence No. 295 Avenue C, while asleep, when he sustained fatal injuries. He was removed to Bellevue.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner KEENAN at the New-York Hospital over the remains of JACOB HENING, who died from the effects of injuries sustained a few days ago by a fall from a truck in West Broadway.

Coroner KEENAN held an inquest yesterday, at No. 64 Cannon-street, over the remains of EZRA HOFF, aged 53, whose death was caused by the accidental explosion of benzine, used by him in cleaning a tank. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

While GEORGE, LEE and ISAAC SAMUELS, all boys, were playing with fire-crackers in the yard of their residence No. 16 Lispenard-street, they set fire to some powder, and were severely burned on the hands, face and body.

Mrs. CONHOOVER died suddenly yesterday at No. 137 West Sixteenth-street, from the effects of a fall.

JAMES BRUEKER, aged 15, of No. 408 West Thirty-eighth-street, accidentally shot off the forefinger of his left hand yesterday, while firing a pistol.

JOHN DENNIS, aged 13, of No. 311 East Thirty-first-street, while playing with a pistol, was injured on the left hand by a premature discharge of the weapon.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, aged 18, of No. 542 West Forty-third-street, had an arm shattered by a pistol bursting under discharge.

WILLIAM MCARDLE, aged 10, attempted to jump off a Belt car in Avenue A, when he fell and was run over, having a leg seriously injured. Taken to Bellevue.

JOHN COGSWELL and EMMA COGSWELL were thrown from a wagon in Lexington-avenue, near Thirty-first-street, and slightly injured.

Murderous Assault with a Slung-shot.

Yesterday morning an affray occurred in JAMES MCGUE's Tavern, Newark-avenue, Hudson City, between LAWRENCE COGAN and JAMES MEAD, both of whom, it is alleged, were under the influence of liquor. COGAN claims that MEAD struck him with malicious intention with a slung-shot, cutting his lip and otherwise seriously injuring him. A warrant was issued for the arrest of MEAD, and COGAN, who is severely cut, is detained as a witness to appear at the examination before Recorder MARTINDALE, which will take place on the arrest of the alleged assailant.

A Jersey Justice Stabbed

Yesterday afternoon a man named JOHN KNOPP attempted to get admittance into a lager-beer saloon in Prospect-street, Jersey City, but was several times refused. He at last became so abusive and unruly that Justice HAYBECK, who resides a few doors off, and had watched the proceedings, came up and interfered, whereupon the man pulled out a knife, and stabbed the Justice in the arm, cutting the main artery. KNOPP was arrested and locked up to await examination. Justice HAYBECK had his arm dressed at KING's drug store.

Small-Pox at Quarantine.

The North German bark *Christel*, forty-four days from Bremen, with 287 emigrant passengers, arrived at Quarantine yesterday morning, having on board a number of cases of small-pox. Two deaths occurred on the passage, and on arrival it was found necessary to send fourteen of the passengers to the Small-pox Hospital on Blackwell's Island. The following are the names of those sent to Hospital: Bernhard Schroeder, Marie Schroeder, Appollonia Krause, Wilhelmine Mittelstedt, John Kesza, Veronica Kesza, Joseph Kesza, Marie Skibble, Valentin Kessler, Georg Gemmicke, Carl Kruell, Wilhelmine Kruger, Katrina Shildreger, Lena Shildreger.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

The Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, at No. 161 Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-second-street, will be open to-day, July 5.

The Sunday School of St. Ambrose Church, Rev. FREDERICK SILL, Pastor, made its ninth annual excursion on Saturday. A number of the pensioners of the St. George's Society were in the company, an invitation having been extended to a large number of them for that purpose.

BRIDGET COSTELLO and BRIDGET BURT quarreled yesterday, at No. 75 Mulberry-street, when BRIDGET the first struck her namesake on the head with a club, causing two severe wounds. She was arrested.

JOHN HUGHES was found in Oak-street last night, having been severely wounded on the head by unknown persons. The wounds were dressed and the man locked up for intoxication.

Brooklyn.

JOHN WOODS and EDWARD BROWN quarreled, on Saturday night, and the latter stabbed the former with a knife, inflicting severe wounds. BROWN was arrested and WOODS removed to the hospital.

During the storm on Saturday afternoon, a new building on Reid-avenue, near the Hunterfly road, was blown down. Some coal sheds in the upper part of Fulton-avenue, and a shed on the Hunterfly road, were also blown down.

WM. ALBASH stabbed ARANT OVANT, of No. 11 Leonard-street, New-York, during a picnic, on Saturday, at the Myrtle-avenue Park, but the injury inflicted is comparatively slight. ALBASH was arrested and locked up.

JOHN LENNON and WM. BELL were arrested on Saturday, charged with having feloniously entered the distillery of JAMES KEELAN, Nos. 198 and 200 Water-street., and stolen a quantity of copper and brass valves. The property was recovered.

On Saturday evening, while a group of children were playing on the sidewalk at the corner of Graham-avenue and Johnson-street, E. D., one of the number suddenly uttered a scream and dropped to the sidewalk, pierced in the left shoulder by a bullet, which had been discharged from a revolver in the hands of an unknown man. The fellow had no sooner fired the shot than he sprang from the front platform of a Johnson-street car, upon which he had been standing when he committed the fiendish act, and escaped.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, July 3—11 A. M.

Consols opened at 92⅞ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty bonds, 81⅜. Erie Railway Shares, 19¾; Illinois Centrals, 95¼.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 3—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens a shade firmer. Middling Uplands, 12½d.; Middling Orleans, 12¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens firm.

LONDON, Saturday, July 3.

Tallow, 44s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Fine Resin, 14s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Whale Oil, £40 ℔ ton.

LONDON, Saturday, July 3.

Linseed Cakes, £10 2s. ℔ ton. Tallow, 44s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Sperm Oil, £95 ℔ ton. Whale Oil, £40 ℔ ton. Calcutta Linseed, 61s. 6d. Sugar, 39s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot.

ANTWERP, Saturday, July 3.

Petroleum, 48¾f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Saturday, July 3.

Cotton opens active, both on spot and afloat.

LONDON, Saturday, July 3—1 P. M.

Consols closed at 92⅞ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty bonds easier at 81⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 19¾; Illinois Centrals, 95¼.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, July 3.

United States Five-twenties, 86⅝ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 3—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed active; Middling Uplands, 12½d.; Middling Orleans, 12¾d. The sales of the day have footed up 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s. ℔ cental for California White, and 8s. 11d. for No. 2 Red Western. Flour, 22s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 28s. 6d. ℔ quarter for old Mixed Western, and 28s. 9d. for new do. Oats, 3s. 4d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 38s. ℔ quarter for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—The market is dull. Pork, 99s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Beef, 90s. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Lard, 71s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 67s. ℔ cwt. for American. Bacon, 62s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 4s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 15s. for fine. Petroleum, 7½d. ℔ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 6¼d. for Refined. Tallow, 44s. ℔ cwt. Turpentine, 27s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Linseed Oil, £32 ℔ ton.

PARIS, Saturday, July 3.

The Bourse firm. Rentes, 71 francs 7 centimes.

ANTWERP, Saturday, July 3.

Petroleum firmer at 49¼ francs.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, July 4.

United States bonds are firm. Five-twenties, 86¾ @86⅞.

HAVRE, Sunday, July 4.

Cotton closed buoyant yesterday for stock on spot and to arrive.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 3.

The following is the closing report of the market for the week: SUGAR—Stock in warehouse in Havana and Matanzas, 382,000 boxes, 13,000 hhds.; exports for the week from Havana and Matanzas to foreign ports, 29,000 boxes, 5,500 hhds.; to the United States, 3,500 boxes, 2,600 hhds. The market closed firmer, owing to rise in exchange. Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard were last quoted at 8¼@8¾ reals; Nos. 15 to 20, at 9½@10½ reals per arrobe. Molasses Sugar firm, at 6¼@7¼ reals; fair to good refining Muscovados, 7¼@7¾ reals. MOLASSES quiet. LARD quiet; tierces, 19¼c.@20c.; in tins, 22c.@23c. ℔ lb. FLOUR quiet at $8 50@$9 ℔ barrel. BUTTER firm, at 32c.@45c. ℔ lb. TALLOW dull at 10½c.@11¼c. ℔ lb. BACON active, at 8¼c. ℔ lb. PETROLEUM easier, at 3½@4 reals, in barrels, and 4¼@4½ reals, in tins. HAMS active; dry salted, 20c.; sugar-cured, 25c. LUMBER active; Yellow Pine, $26@$27; White Pine, $28@$29. BOX SHOOKS flat at 5@5¼ reals. HOGSHEAD SHOOKS quiet at $2 25. EMPTY HOGSHEADS dull at $2 62½. HOOPS quiet; Long Shaved, $50; Short, $30@$35. FREIGHTS to United States—On Sugar, $1 50@$1 62½ ℔ box, and $6@$7 75 ℔ hhd.; to Falmouth and order ℔ ton, 47s. 6d.@50s. EXCHANGE nominal; little inquiry and quotations barely maintained.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Saturday, July 3.

EXCHANGE less firm at par@1-10 discount buying, and 1-10 premium selling. FLOUR quiet at $5 25@6 for Spring Extras. WHEAT quiet and firm at $1 25½@$1 26 for No. 2, seller July. CORN quiet and easier at 71¼c. for No. 2. OATS active and firm, and advanced 1c.@1½c. RYE quiet and steady; No. 1, $1 05; No. 2, $1 03. BARLEY nominal. HIGHWINES neglected and nominal at 92c.@95c. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK nominal at $33. LARD nominal at 18¼c.@18½c. BACON—Shoulders firmer at 12¼c.@12½c. CATTLE quiet and steady at $4 62½@$5 75 to $7 37½ for fair to good. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat, 53,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 66,000 bushels Wheat, 175,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Saturday, July 3.

FLOUR is firm; sales 2,500 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $8 for White; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT is firm; sales 25,000 bushels of Prime White Canada at $1 78; 3,000 do., in bond, at $1 50, and 5,500 bushels Red State on private terms; No. 1 Milwaukee is held at $1 47. CORN firm and quiet; sales 5,000 bushels No. 2 at 82c. RYE scarce and nominal. CORNMEAL, $1 75 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED in good demand; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $20; Middlings, $24@$28 ℔ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 8¾c.; Corn, 7¾c.; Rye, 8c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—44,500 bushels Wheat, 11,800 bushels Corn, 1,732,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—38,000 bushels Wheat, 1,424,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, July 3.

TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON—Nothing doing. FLOUR active for Superfine and Extras; other grades quiet; Superfine, $4 50@$5; Extra, $5 25@$5 50; Double Extra, $5 25@$6 25; Choice Treble Extra, $7 12 @$7 50; Fancy, $8 75@$9 50. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN easier; Sound Mixed, 80c.; Yellow, 83c.; Fair to Choice White, 88c.@94c. OATS heavy at 66c.@67¼c. for White. RYE dull at $1@$1 05. WHISKY steady at 93c. PROVISIONS heavy. PORK lower at $32 75@$33 25; Extra Heavy, $33 50. BACON quiet at 13¾c.@14c. for Shoulders; 18¼c. for Clear Sides. LARD nominal at 19c. CATTLE steady at $3@$6 25 for Inferior to Prime; $6 50@$7 for Choice. Live HOGS active at $8@$9. RECEIPTS—Flour, 13,000 bbls.; Wheat, 2,800 bushels; Corn, 3,290 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 3.

COTTON stiffer; Middlings, 32½c.@33c.; sales 154 bales; receipts, 1,654 bales. GOLD, 137¼. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 151¼; New-York Sight ¼ ℔ cent. premium. FLOUR—Superfine, $5 62@$5 75; Double Extra, $6 20; Treble Extra, $6 25. CORN, $1 05. OATS, 72c.@73c. BRAN, $1 02½@$1 05. HAY, $27. PORK, $34 75. BACON retailing at—Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Rib, 18¼c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c. LARD, tierce, 19¼c.@ 20¼c.; Keg, 21c.@22c. SUGAR—None in first hands; Common, 9¼c.@10c.; Prime, 13c. MOLASSES nominal; Fermenting—Prime, 60c.@64c. WHISKY, 97c.@$1. COFFEE—Fair, 14¼c.@15¼c.

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 3.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 151,396 bushels; Corn, 22,174 bushels; Flour, 5,340 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 65,455 bushels; Corn, 25,680 bushels; Oats, 800 bushels. FREIGHTS—13c. on Wheat, 11c. on Corn, and 7¼c. on Oats. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT—The morning sales aggregated 27,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 35, to arrive, and in the afternoon 7,500 bushels do. at $1 35; small sales of Amber Ohio at $1 45, closing tame with more sellers than buyers. CORN dull and nominal at 77c. for No. 2 Mixed Western. OATS quiet and nominal at 69½c.@70c. RYE nominally held at $1 20 for No. 1 Western. PORK heavy; Mess, $33@$33 50. LARD steady at 19½c. HIGHWINES—Jobbing lots, 97c.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 3.

COTTON less active; Middlings, 34½c.@35c. FLOUR in fair demand; sales, 2,000 bbls. Northwestern Extra Family at $6 25@$7; Pennsylvania do., $6@ $6 50; Ohio and Indiana do., $6 75@$7 75. WHEAT dull; sales 3,000 bushels Red at $1 40@$1 47; Amber, $1 50; White, $1 60@$1 70. RYE firm at $1 35. CORN in limited demand; sales, 3,000 bushels; Yellow, 94c.; High Mixed, 89c.@90c.; Mixed Western, 85c.@87c. OATS steady; Western, 76c. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged. PETROLEUM improved; Refined, 31½c.; Crude, 22c. WHISKY dull at 93c.@$1.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 3.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged; Superfine, $4 75 @$1; Extra, $5@$5 50; Family, $5 75@$6. WHEAT firmer; No. 1, $1 25; No. 2, $1 20. CORN scarce and in demand at 72c.@73c. for Mixed; 75c. for White. OATS steady; 66c.@68c. for Mixed. RYE held higher; $1 10 offered for No. 1 Canada. WHISKY, 92c. COTTON firm at 33c. for Middling. PORK firm at $32 50. Bulk MEATS dull at 12¼c. for Shoulders, 15¼c. for Rib, 16¼c. for Clear Rib, 16¾c. for Clear Sides. LARD, 19c. MONEY stringent. EXCHANGE dull; par selling, 1-10 discount buying.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 3.

COTTON firm; Middlings, 34c. FLOUR dull. WHEAT opened active, but closed dull and weak. Prime New Red, $1 55@$1 80; do. White, $1 60@$1 80. CORN dull; Prime White, 95c.@96c.; Yellow, 92c. OATS firm at 70c.@72c. for Light. Mess PORK quiet at $33. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 18c.; Clear Rib, 18¼c.@18½c.; Shoulders, 15c. HAMS, 22c. LARD quiet at 20c. WHISKY quiet at $1 02.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, July 3.

MINING STOCKS—Alpha, $24; Belcher, $22; Bullion, $21; Chollar, $322; Confidence, $44; Crown Point, $52; Empire Mill, $70; Gould & Curry, $113; Hale & Norcross, $138; Imperial, $74; Kentuck, $172; Occidental, $24; Ophir, $20; Overman, $105; Savage, $189; Sierra Nevada, $48; Yellow Jacket, $57. FLOUR is dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet; New, $1 60. Legal Tenders, 74⅛.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, July 3.

FLOUR dull; choice Iowa and Minnesota, $5 75 @$6. WHEAT, $1 27¼ for No. 1, $1 25½ for No. 2. OATS firm at 64c. for No. 2. CORN and BARLEY nominal. RYE steady at $1 for No. 1. Grain FREIGHTS unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 58,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 99,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, July 3.

FLOUR steady at $4 25. WHEAT steady; Red, $1 15; White, $1 25. CORN, in bulk, 66c. OATS, in bulk, 70c. RYE, $1 20. TOBACCO steady; sales 154 hhds. at $5@$21 50. PROVISIONS quiet at $33. BACON—Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Rib, 18c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 19¼c. LARD—Prime, 19¼c. HIGHWINES firmer at 93c.

TOLEDO, Saturday, July 3.

FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT quiet; Amber, $1 43¼@$1 44; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 44; No. 1 Red, $1 73¼. CORN better; No. 1 at 75c., on spot; 78¼c. buyer July. OATS quiet and better; Michigan held at 66¼c. RYE held at $1 10; small sales No. 2 at $1.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, July 3.

COTTON quiet at 32½c.@33c. Receipts, 86 bales; exports, 124 bales. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT—New, $1 10@$1 50. CORN, 72c.@73c. OATS, 80c.@82c. PORK, $34 50. LARD, 20c.@21c. BACON dull; Shoulders, 14¼c.; Sides, 18¾c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, July 3.

COTTON quiet and firm; sales nominal; Middlings, 32½c.; receipts, 17 bales; exports 2,167 bales Uplands, 122 bales Sea Islands.

DETROIT, Saturday, July 3.

WHEAT advanced 3c.; No. 1 White, $1 55@$1 56; No. 2 White, $1 34. CORN firm at 78c.@80c. OATS firm at 68c.@70c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, July 3.

COTTON quiet and firm; sales, 70 bales; Middlings, 33c.; receipts, 147 bales; exports coastwise, 253 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, July 3.

COTTON—The stiffness of the market prevented sales; receipts, 28 bales; Middlings, 32½c.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, July 3.

COTTON quiet and firm; sales, 100 bales; Low Middlings, 31c.; receipts, 44 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, July 3.

Spirits of TURPENTINE, 38½c. RESIN quiet at $1 65@$1 70. Crude TURPENTINE $2 65@$3. TAR, $2 25.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 3.

Stocks firm; Pennsylvania State Fives, 102¾; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 31¼; Reading Railroad, 49⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56¾. Gold, 136¾.

[Advertisement.]

STRANGERS AND CITIZENS may obtain examinations with charts and full written descriptions of character on the 5th, and every day, at the PHRENOLOGICAL MUSEUM, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE OCEAN BANK ROBBERY.—Had the Ocean Bank been properly protected with the telegraph wires of HOLMES' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, as every bank should be, the burglars could not have reached the bank vault without an alarm; and so say a thousand men who have used it from one to nine years. None so blind as those who won't see. Look out for an infringement on my patent; it is an imposition.

E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Hammonia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, on the Pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Java	June 26	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

New-York	July 3	New-York	Bremen.
Hammonia	July 6	New-York	Hamburg.
Colorado	July 7	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Dublin	July 7	New-York	Antwerp.
Russia	July 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Dorian	July 7	New-York	Glasgow.
Samaria	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Celia	July 10	New-York	London.
Cambria	July 10	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Paris	July 10	New-York	Liverpool.
The Queen	July 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Pereire	July 10	New-York	Havre.

FOR BERMUDA, HAVANA, &C.

Fahkee	July 6	New-York	Bermuda.
Columbia	July 8	New-York	Havana.
Cleopatra	July 8	New-York	Havana.
Alaska	July 10	New-York	Aspinwall.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 4—*In steamship City of Paris, from Liverpool*.—W. Whiteside, W. J. Pollack, G. Haseltine, Mrs. Cooper and 4 children, C. D. Robinson and wife, D. C. Lolobat, Miss Borchert, Miss F. Fuschens, Miss M. M. Norton, Mr. McNickle, wife and son, Miss Foster, Mrs. McDonald and infant, Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Winslow, Mrs. Mills and friend, Mrs. C. Arnold, J. A. Cropper, A. Maurice, A. Somerville, Jr., J. Conley, J. Graham and wife, Miss Bessie Graham, A. White, J. J. Ralston, P. Kenley, Mrs. Nugent and 2 children, J. Nicholson, Mr. Belknap, J. L. Phillips, Mr. Clarke and wife, Mr. Draus and wife, A. Colburn, Mr. Bailey, wife and 4 children, A. J. Rabass, P. McDonnell, R. V. Hicks, W. V. Rosemaine, R. Brownbridge, J. Kyle, Mr. Femmler, A. Journand, Miss Green, Mr. Wilson and wife, R. Patten, W. J. B. Hill, W. H. Belden, Jr., Mr. Swift, wife and infant, Mr. Heptenstall, Miss Heptenstall, Mrs. Shaffner, Miss Sykes, A. F. Jack, N. Joseph, W. T. Smith, S. C. Colt, A. M. Hollister, E. P. Tiffany, A. H. Lewis, F. Burroughs, A. J. Stokes.

In steamship Rapidan, from Savannah.—Mrs. Love, Mrs. J. J. Dooley, Mrs. J. Buckley, Wm. P. Burgess, J. D. Ellis, Geo. W. Taylor, Louis Cantrella, G. W. Clark, C. H. Beadle, John Gourley, Mrs. Black, Mrs. McNulty, J. Buckley, Wm. Penny, A. J. Allworth, Manuel Rustanoth, W. H. Bennett, John G. Nichols, E. Vaughan, P. Murphy, Miss Marsh, Miss Sheedy, James Crary, M. E. Clark, Geo. A. Smith, G. Perrin, and 6 in the steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 34 | Sun sets..... 7 34 | Moon rises. 1 34

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 15 | Gov. Island. 5 04 | Hell Gate.. 6 26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, July 4.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Paris, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool June 24, and Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. June 25, 40 miles N. E. of Tuskar, passed steamship Scotia, hence for Liverpool; same day, off Waterford, passed steamship Louisiana, hence for Liverpool; same day, off the head of Kinsale, passed steamship City of Boston, hence for Liverpool; 28th, lat. 50 48, lon. 25 20, passed ship Admiral, (N. G.,) from Bremen for New-York.

Steamship Hatteras, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Denty, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Philips & Brown.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Rapidan, Mallory, Savannah July 1, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Bark Clara & Carl, (N. G.,) Sacks, Amsterdam 68 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Experienced strong westerly gales during first part of passage; May 11, lat. 46 39, lon. 37 24, during a heavy gale from S. S. W., lost foretopgallantmast.

Bark Christel, (N. G.,) Drummond, Bremen 44 ds., with mdse. and 287 passengers to Hagemeyer & Bruen. Had 2 deaths during the passage.

Bark Tellus, (Norw.,) Gregertsen, Rotterdam 40 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Mary, (of Lunenburg, N. S.,) Cashon, Cow Bay 7 ds., with coal to Hatton, Watson & Co. Sailed in company with bark Lovinia for New-York; left in port bark Minnesota and brig Leo, for New-York in 3 ds.; brig James Crosby, for New-York, sailed June 25.

Bark Rebecca, (N. G.,) Rittgard, London April 9, and Portland May 3, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Freya, (Swed.,) Patterson, Rio Janeiro 62 ds., with coffee to order.

Bark Cyrene, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Roy, Marseilles April 14, with mdse. to master.

Bark Kong Sverre, (Norw.,) Jenssen, Newport, Eng., 54 ds., with railroad iron to order. Had light winds and fine weather the entire passage.

Brig J. Leighton, Mullen, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Brig Tyro, Leighton, of and from Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Emma Ives, (of Sidney, C. B.,) Sorway, Bridgeport, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain—vessel to Moss & Ward. Had light winds with thick fog the entire passage.

Brig Glaucus, (Br.,) Currie, Pernambuco 30 ds., with sugar and 2 passengers to Hewlett & Terrance.

Brig Perseverance, (Br.,) Lamb, St. Johns, P. R., via Delaware Breakwater, 13 ds., with sugar to Geo. F. Bulley.

Schr. Jessie Jones, (of St. Kitts,) Johnson, Guayama, P. R., 14 ds., with molasses to Galway & Casado—vessel to Jones & Lough.

Schr. Ada, (of St. John, N. B.,) Belica, Guayama, P. R., 22 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. V. Onatavia & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Gerah Banker, Swinnerton, Para 20 ds., with rubber, nuts, &c., to Francis Moran—vessel to N. L. McCready & Co. Crossed the equator June 14, in lon. 48.

Schr. Daniel Brown, Randolph, New-Hamburg, for Newburyport.

Schr. D. P. Raynor, Jones, Millbridge 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Alice B. Gardner, Barber, Bangor, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Ella Hay, Haskell, Franklin 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Sarah Selsey, Kelsey, New-Haven, for South Amboy.

Schr. Horison, Chapman, Nantucket, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. Anna B. Jacobs, Jones, Plymouth, with heading, &c., to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Harbinger, Whiting, Bangor 9 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. James Tilden, Davis, Ellsworth 12 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Arctic, Hall, Rockland, with lime to Pressy & Co.

Schr. John D. Griffin, Gould, Gloucester, with fish to Robinson & Co.

Schr. Trade Wind, Rabb, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Mary Ella, Weeden, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Thomas Hicks, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Billow, Wallace, Rockland, with stone to D. Babcock.

Schr. Alice Price, Hawkins, Jonesport.
Schr. Sarah Elisabeth, Hatch, Fall River.
Schr. W. & P. Gessner, Egbert, Bridgeport.
Schr. Lizzie, Newman, New-Haven.
Schr. A. W. Thompson, Lawson, Newport.
Schr. Copia, West, Boston.
Schr. Harriet Lewis, Reed, Gloucester.
Schr. Helena, Westcott, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Haze, McGindley, Greenwich.
Schr. Splendid, Hull, Wareham.
Schr. Chas. Hazard, Clark, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Almon Bacon, Jones, Providence.
Schr. Native, Clark, Fall River.
Schr. Daniel Russell, Clark, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Silas Brainard, Buell, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Lodovick Bill, Ely, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Sea Flower, Chase, Boston.
Schr. R. H. Daly, Lamphear, Providence.
Schr. Mary Emma, Hart, Northport.
Schr. Maria Louisa, Snow, Boston.
Schr. C. Carroll, Chase, Boston.
Schr. E. F. Meany, Kelly, Portland, Conn.
Schr. S. S. Smith, Snow, New-Bedford.
Schr. Galota, Lovett, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. Lizzie Raymond, Lord, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Little David, Blair, New-Haven, for Rondout.
Schr. Monmouth, Anderson, Virginia.
Schr. Ocean Wave, Seeluff, Virginia.
Schr. L. O. Forrester, Reed, Bridgeport.
Schr. Bay State, Wilson, Boston.
Schr. W. P. Taylor, Snow, Newburg, for Glen Cove.
Schr. E. R. Kirk, Burnett, Alexandria.
Schr. John Tway, Inman, Virginia.
Schr. John Mosser, Cubberly, Virginia.
Schr. Two Marys, Willis, Virginia.
Schr. Maria & Elisabeth, Soper, Virginia.
Schr. Lydia Budd, Budd, Virginia.
Schr. Susan R. Jayne, Collins, Virginia.
Schr. Eclipse, Thompson, Virginia.
Schr. Exertion, Torbell, Virginia.
Schr. Thomas G. Benton, Corson, Virginia.
Schr. Daniel Holmes, Ruloa, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Abigail, Ryder, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Hudson, Hair, Clinton Point, for Boston.
Schr. Jane, Nash, Rondout, for Stonington.
Schr. Henry Metcalf, Hall, Rondout, for Providence.

Below.

Bark Die Hiemath, (N. G.,) Faicks, from Shield 60 ds.

Ship American Union, Grant, from London May 22, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 4.—Arr. brig Harriet Amelia, from Paramanibo; schr. Nettie Richardson, Charleston.

CHARLESTON, July 4.—Arr. schrs. Mary Stow, from New-York; H. H. Cody, do.; C. W. Elwell, do.; J. A. Griffin, Philadelphia.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—Arr. ships Helicon, from New-York, and Singapore, from Glasgow.

HOLMES HOLE, July 3, A. M.—Arr. schrs. James M. Vance, Burdge, Philadelphia for Boston; J. B. Robinson, Harding, New-York for do.; J. B. Austin, Davis, Boston for Philadelphia; J. Veldrin, Cavilier, do for do.; J. B. & F. L. Scott, do., for the Rappahannock River; White Sea, Jones, Calais, for Philadelphia.

Sailed—Schrs. Canary, Alaska, J. H. Burnett, George P. Trigg, Leocadia, Varuna, James M. Vance and J. P. Robinson.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Rebecca, (N. G., not Norw.,) Rittgard, from London, arrived 3d, reports having experienced heavy westerly gales up to lon. 30, and from thence light, variable winds and calms; May 2, lat. 45, lon. 20, saw the wreck of a white schooner, dismasted and abandoned, with name painted in brown letters in a half circle and partly effaced.

The bark Hyacinth, (Br.,) Brown, from Colombo, before reported at anchor inside Sandy Hook for orders, has come up to the City, and reports: Passed the Cape of Good Hope May 6, and crossed the equator June 6, in lon. 32. Off the Cape of Good Hope, experienced a severe hurricane from N. N. E., going round to W. and lasting 4 ds.; has since had fine weather; April 15, lat. 18 22 S., lon. 70 30 E., spoke brig Suzanne, (of Bordeaux,) bound to the Mauritius, with loss of fore and maintop masts, and who also reported having lost her Captain; May 12, lat. 34 49 S., lon. 16 49 E., spoke ship Niagara, from Bombay for Havre, 53 ds. out.

The Norw. bark Aladdin, Evenson, from Bordeaux, arrived 2d, is consigned to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann, and not as before reported.

Spoken, &c.

Ams—N. G. bark, from Bremen for Baltimore, with passengers, May 27, lat. 46 03, lon. 39 03.

George & John—N. G. bark, from Bremen for New-York, with passengers, June 19, lat. 43, lon. 54.

Foreign Ports.

At Para, June 12, schr. Silver Star, to sail in a few days.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, July 4.—The Cunard steamship Cuba, Moodie, from New-York June 22, arrived at 1 A. M., and sailed during the day for Liverpool.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN PARIS.

WONDERFUL CURES BY THE R. R. R.

A GREAT MEDICAL TRIUMPH.

AN AMERICAN PHYSICIAN CLAIMS THE EMPEROR'S REWARD OF

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF CURES THE ASIATIC CHOLERA.

And protects the people against the distressing effects of

THE SEINE WATER.

THOUSANDS CURED DAILY of Diarrhoea, Looseness of the Bowels, Cholera Morbus, Colic, Cramps, Spasms, and the frequent and painful discharges of water and WEAKNESS OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, AND URINARY ORGANS.

THE PARISIANS IN ECSTACY.

PARIS, June 1, 1869.

Dr. Radway, of New-York, has proved to the satisfaction of the Asiatic Cholera Committee, authorized by the Emperor to pay One Million Dollars to the successful discoverer of a cure for the Asiatic Cholera, his title to the reward. Radway's Ready Relief is now admitted as a positive cure and preventive of this terrible disease. Another great triumph crowns this wonderful remedy as conferring the greatest blessing to Parisians in its wonderful effects in protecting all who drink the SEINE WATER from the distressing and frequent discharges it produces from the Bladder, Kidneys, Urethra and Bowels. Like quicksilver, this water runs through the system, so that every three or four minutes strangers, and even the Parisians, are troubled with painful discharges from the bowels and urinary organs. Radway's Ready Relief has been tested and proves a safeguard against this nuisance."

Twenty drops to a tumbler of water neutralizes the diuretic and diarrheatic constituents of this and all other hard, limestone waters. It is a pleasant beverage, and a more agreeable tonic, stimulant, and anodyne than the best French brandy, and far superior to all bitters.

Thousands are daily cured of all forms of Bowel Complaints, Cramps, Spasms, Colics, Inflammation, and Pains of all kinds,

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

The ladies of Paris use this extraordinary remedy in their toilets and baths, declaring it superior to the most choice perfumed waters and colognes.

ONE TABLE-SPOONFUL OF RADWAY'S RELIEF TO ONE PINT OF WATER.

In this proportion the lady enjoys a delicious bath—by sponging the body, face, neck, &c., it will instantly deodorize the offensive effluvia from perspiration or unhealthy skin, and impart to the body a more agreeable aroma than the most choice and favorite perfumed or cologne waters.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is a powerful disinfectant and purifier of the skin; its chemical action on the oily excretions and perspiration forms a soap that cleanses, deodorizes and purifies the excretive deposits in the pores and secretory vessels, and excites capillary and cellular action in the expulsion of these deposits, and of black spots, worms in the flesh, pimples, blotches, morphew, and affords instantaneous relief in skin poisoning, from the stings of mosquitoes and other insects.

BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.

The superiority of Radway's Ready Relief in the bath and toilet over perfumed waters, in its chemical action on the unhealthy condition of the secretions, deodorizing the effluvia, not only imparts a refreshing sense of feeling to the wearied, languid and melancholy—giving buoyancy and freshness to the spirits, clearness and beauty to the skin—curing in a few minutes HEADACHE, Nervous and Neuralgic Pains, and relieving the disagreeable annoyance of Catarrh, &c.; but it restores HEALTH to the skin by CLEANSING THE PORES, and expelling all obstructions and excrementitious deposits, so that whoever uses it in this form receives through the pores of the skin one-seventeenth as much of the atmospheric air that is inspired through the lungs. This is an important fact to all persons suffering with lung diseases. Perfumed waters only scent the skin—nothing more! Whereas,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF CURES BAD-SMELLING SKIN, and imparts a clear and BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION TO ALL.

N. B.—If the blood is loaded with humors and bile, urea, carbon, or the secretions of the liver, kidneys, spleen, and in many cases of ladies when the menstrual discharges are irregular, these secretions are circulating in the blood, causing more serious skin diseases; then, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT should be taken; but in all simple, cutaneous spots, blemishes, and discolored skin, the

BATH OF BEAUTY,

consisting of one tablespoonful of the Ready Relief to one pint of water, is superior to all cosmetics; and will give purity, HEALTH and BEAUTY TO THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION.

Price 50 cents per bottle, or $5 per dozen. Sold by all Druggists, and at Dr. RADWAY'S Medical Warerooms, No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York.

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL

RUSSIAN HAIR DYE.

INSTANTANEOUS, ELECTRICAL, BEAUTIFUL, HARMLESS.

The only really meritorious

50-CENT HAIR DYE

in existence.

Can be used with or without a preparation. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED IN ALL INSTANCES. When so many of the HIGH-PRICED HAIR DYES have proved UNSATISFACTORY, and sometimes injurious, it is with a great deal of satisfaction that we can recommend a dye that not only accomplishes all it professes to do, but one that may be used with PERFECT SAFETY in all cases.

REMEMBER THE PRICE IS ONLY 50c.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

JOHN F. HENRY,

PROPRIETOR,

NO. 8 COLLEGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK

(Formerly No. 21 Park-row.)

THE GREAT UNITED STATES FAMILY MEDICINE WAREHOUSE.

GREAT BARGAINS!

CLOSING OUT, PREPARATORY TO REMOVAL, our remaining stock of PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND SMITH'S UNRIVALED AMERICAN ORGANS, For Parlor, Schools and Churches, will be sold in next four weeks lower than ever before offered in this market. Also, second-hand Esty, and two-pipe Organs, Jardine's make, price $150 and $250. Call at the music rooms of PHILIP PHILLIPS & CO., No. 37 Union-square, Broadway, N. Y. All orders by mail promptly and carefully attended to.

PERFECT HEALTH RESTORED to all by DU BARRY'S Revalenta Food, which eradicates dyspepsia, indigestion, diarrhœa, &c. Tins, 1 lb., $1 25. DU BARRY & CO., 163 William-st., N. Y. KERR, 746 Broadway, and all grocers everywhere.

REMOVAL.—TODD & RAFFERTY HAVE removed their machinery depot to No. 10 Barclay-st. Works at Paterson, N. J.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 411, July 2, 1869.
70, 27, 11, 45, 10, 64, 76, 37, 33, 59, 46, 43.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 412, July 2, 1869.
47, 71, 18, 28, 12, 31, 40, 9, 68, 44, 62, 73.

MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 435, July 2, 1869.
16, 27, 8, 21, 19, 48, 42, 12, 75, 39, 18, 51.

MISSOURI—CLASS No. 436, July 2, 1869.
54, 15, 53, 28, 43, 21, 6, 48, 27, 47, 17, 39.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.

JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.